BULLETIN OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

No. 23 (2nd. Year) DECEMBER 15, 1955

STATEMENT

by Professor Frederic Joliot-Curie

President of the World Council of Peace

ATOMIC weapons tests are continuing. An experimental hydrogen bomb explosion has just taken place in the Soviet Union. The United States has announced that explosions of super-atom bombs will be set off in the Spring. Great Britain is to explode her first hydrogen bombs.

This confirms once again the inescapable choice which faces mankind: either disarmament and the controlled banning of atomic weapons or the atomic arms race.

Hundreds of millions of people have endorsed the steadfast attitude of the World Council of Peace: the atomic bomb must be banned; the ban must be supervised; such supervision is possible.

There is nothing to prevent an immediate pledge by the governments concerned: not to use atomic weapons, to put an end to experimental explosions. Such a pledge is what the peoples except. It answers to the Geneva spirit. It would make possible at one and the same time the search for effective and controlled measures to reduce arms and armed forces and for the elimination of atomic weapons.

Frederic Joliot-Curie
President of the World Council of Peace
Paris, November 30, 1955

IN THIS ISSUE

	Page
Helsinki Assembly report published	2
The situation in Malaya	3
British Peace Committee launches national campaign	4
State peace assembly in Tepic, Mexico	5
After Geneva: Germans call for negotiations between the two Germanies — declaration by French movement	6
U.S. Churches and trade unions in action for peace — further progress of Argentine campaign against atomic weapons	7
4,000 miles across Asia: interview with Mrs. Isabelle Blume, secretary of the World Council of Peace	8
Japanese struggle against military bases — A great figure of the Peace Movement, Professor Ikuo Oyama (1880—1955)	9
Opinions and points of view in the Near and Middle East	10
All India Peace Council holds peace fortnight — Yugoslavia strengthens friendly links	11
2nd Danish Peace Conference — news from Tunisia, Finland, Ivory Coast, Bolivia	12
How New South Wales prepared state peace conference — New Zealand in struggle for peace	13
Celebration of 1955 cultural anniversaries	14
In 1956 the whole world will commemorate	15
Five years of effort and progress	16

Report of the Helsinki Assembly Published

The report of the World Assembly for Peace has just come off the machines of the Globus Press in Vienna. Published in English and French, it will be a useful tool in the hands of all who work for peace.

Peace was the aim of the 1,851 delegates, observers and guests who came from the four corners of the world to meet together in Helsinki from June 22-29.

Problems of crucial importance to all peoples were discussed there and opposing views were freely expressed. As Mr. Kuo Mo-jo said in his closing speech:

"National delegations from every continent of the globe, notwithstanding differences of race, social system, religious belief and political views, have discussed the important problems of easing international tension, seeking common ground in spite of their divergences.

"As a result of eight days of lively, but friendly and free discussion, agreement has been reached on many basic questions, such as the general reduction of armaments, the prohibition of nuclear weapons, the more extensive use of atomic energy for the purpose of peaceful construction, the peaceful coexistence of all the countries of the world, respect for national independence, opposition to aggressive military blocs and foreign military bases, and normal economic and cultural exchange on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. These are the great achievements of this Assembly."

This wide exchange of differing viewpoints was fruitful, as the work of the seven commissions shows. The reports the latter drew up at the end of their work note the differences that arose and bring out, too, the main lines of agreement that enabled the discussions to proceed.

These points of agreement were expressed in the Helsinki Appeal which was adopted by all the delegations.

The speeches, the messages sent to the Assembly by individuals and organisations, and the reports adopted by the Commissions, taken as a whole, embody a decisive moment in the peoples' awareness of the fundamental problems of peace.

The importance of the peoples' awareness of the role they are playing and of the even greater role they can play in the future in obtaining a stable peace was stressed by many speakers, including Professor Joliot-Curie, who said in his opening speech:

"Public opinion has too long been looked on as a factor admittedly of importance, but a passive one; opinion was 'softened up' to accept decisions taken without consulting it. Today, world opinion has become an active force which makes its presence felt even as these decisions are being worked out.

"No one can deny that there is a widespread demand for the avoidance of war in the world and this demand must be be satisfied."

This demand won the day at the discussions between the Four Heads of Government in Geneva. It is the source and origin of the Geneva spirit. To strengthen it means to consolidate our gains and make a new advance.

It is true that the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Geneva took no major decision on the important questions it was called on to settle, but nevertheless it was not in vain. It helped to draw the attention of all sorts of people to the problems of our time that most urgently need to be settled. So the last word lies with public opinion, one of the most striking expressions of which during the political events of the year was the Helsinki Assembly.

A Useful Tool

The first part of the book is made up of the list of members of the Presiding Committee of the Assembly, the speeches delivered from the rostrum, and the messages read to the Assembly from individuals and organisations. It ends with the Helsinki Appeal.

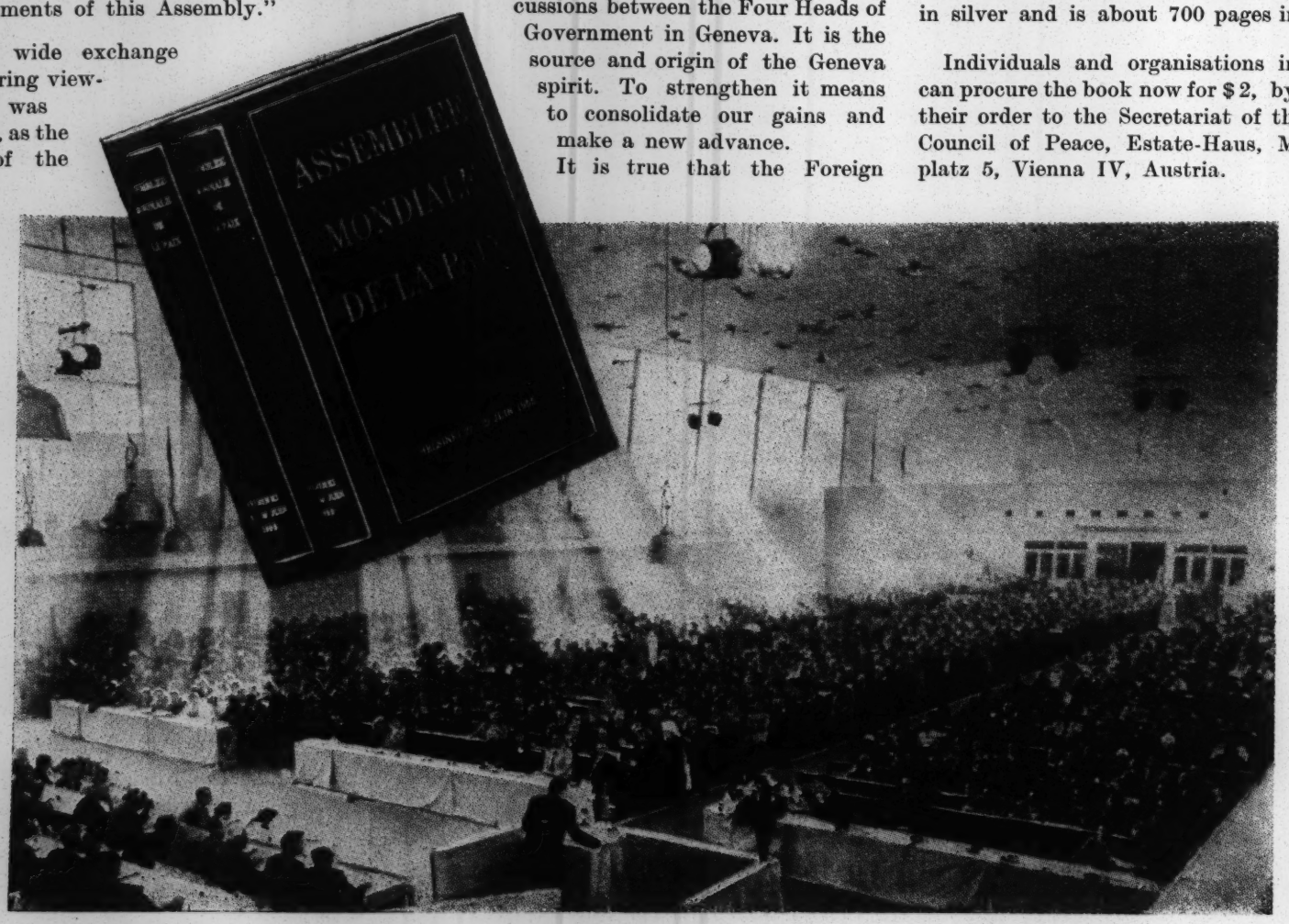
Next come the reports of the Commissions which were of such importance in the work of the Assembly.

Seventeen pictures on glossy paper convey the atmosphere and character of the Assembly. The last part of the book contains details of messages sent and statistical tables on participation.

An index of the subjects dealt with by speakers and an index of names will be found useful by the reader.

The book is bound in blue with the title in silver and is about 700 pages in length.

Individuals and organisations interested can procure the book now for $2, by sending their order to the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace, Estate-Haus, Möllwaldplatz 5, Vienna IV, Austria.



The Situation in Malaya

AFTER a period in which fighting had come to a stop and steps were being taken to open negotiations, full-scale military operations, including ground and air bombardement, were restarted in Malaya on November 30. It is estimated that 20,000 lives have been lost in the course of the Malayan war. Half a million people have been forcibly removed from their homes and placed in special resettlement camps enclosed by barbed wire. Many villages have been rased to the ground as part of the policy of seeking to prevent contact between the Malayan National Liberation Army and the population.

The conflict began in Malaya in June, 1948, when a State of Emergency was proclaimed, the constitution was suspended, trade unions and other popular organisations were banned and military action was started against the Malayan Liberation Movement. The war has continued to this day.

At various times during the last seven years the leaders of the Malayan Liberation Army have proposed negotiations for a cease-fire and a peaceful settlement, which have been rejected.

Such a proposal was again made to the Government in May, 1955, but rejected. Ten days later, the Liberation Army appealed to the Alliance Party of Malaya (which unites the United Malaya National Organisation and the Malayan Chinese Association) to call a conference to end both the war and the Emergency Regulations.

During July the first national parliamentary elections in the history of the Malayan Federation were held. The Alliance Party fought the election on the basis of a programme for national independence by 1959 and for an amnesty for the Malayan Liberation Army.

Of the 52 elective seats in the Federal Legislative Council 51 were won by the Alliance Party, and its leader, Tengku Abdul Rahman, was elected Chief Minister of the Malayan Federation.

At the beginning of September the High Commissioner of the Malayan Federation, Sir Donald MacGillivray, and the Chief Minister announced an amnesty offer, which called upon all members of the liberation forces to surrender. Those surrendering were to be held for investigation. There was to be no general cease-fire but a series of "safe areas" was to be established to enable the surrenders to take place. This appeal has been a failure.

At the end of September the Chief Minister received a proposal from the Liberation forces for direct negotiations and in return asked for proposals for a date and place for a meeting. He also asked that the Singapore Government should take part in the negotiations, and this was accepted.

Meanwhile, the Singapore Government took new security measures which provoked big protest demonstrations and strikes in which 90,000 workers from 94 trade unions took part. Other sections of public opinion, including political and parliamentary circles, both in Singapore and in the Malayan Federation, were pressing the Government to negotiate with the liberation forces for an agreement to end hostilities.

A meeting between the Chief Minister of the Malayan Federation and Mr. David Marshall, head of the Singapore Government, on the one hand, and the leaders of the liberation forces on the other, was fixed for the end of December.

On November 21, General Bourne, the Director of Military Operations, issued a statement announcing that "full-scale offensive operations" would be resumed in Malaya. "Bombing, shelling and mortaring will again be used," the statement said and added that the "safe areas" set up under the amnesty would be cancelled as from December 1.

The forces employed for military operations have included 102,000 troops and police forces, British and colonial, including bomber and fighter squadrons, and some 380,000 rural police and home guards.

The total population of Malaya is 6,710,881, of whom 30,000 are Europeans.

Negotiation Must Triumph

The stopping of the war in Malaya was one of the earliest demands of the World Peace Movement.

The World Peace Committee at its meeting in Rome on October 31, 1949 called for immediate and direct negotiations under international auspices for ending this war.

The same demand has been repeatedly brought up at sessions of the World Council of Peace and at different Congresses and Conferences. The Peoples' Congress at Vienna in 1952 recommended on Malaya:

"Immediate cessation of hostilities;

"Immediate withdrawal of foreign troops;

"The Malayan people shall freely decide their own future and shall have power over the resources of their country."

The World Council of Peace has always called on the peoples to act for the triumph of negotiation. At its Stockholm session in November, 1954, it again recalled that armed conflicts, such as that in Malaya, "may become open wars and may jeopardise world peace."

Today this appeal is more than ever true.

British Peace Committee's Appeal

In connection with the abrupt reopening of hostilities in Malaya, the General Council of the British Peace Committee, meeting in London, has issued the following appeal:

"The British Peace Committee, in common with other peace-loving organisations, has been working and hoping for an end of the bloodshed in Malaya and the commencement of negotiations that will lead to a peaceful settlement acceptable to all parties concerned.

"It was therefore with great joy that we learned of the cessation of fighting and of the moves that were being made to begin a negotiated settlement.

"The later reports that orders have been given by the British authorities and by the Chief Minister to reopen hostilities by large-scale air and ground bombardments thus came as a profound shock. How can the resumption of methods of war in any way help the cause of negotiated peace?

"We appeal for an immediate end of the fighting and for negotiations to take place in a peaceful atmosphere, so that a settlement can be reached and the bloodshed ended."

New Zealand Call against Sending Troops to Malaya

The New Zealand Peace Council has published an appeal, "We don't need troops in Malaya," which says:

"The Government ought to consider the difference in the response to the call for volunteers for the Special Air Squadron in Malaya and the call for volunteers for the Antarctic expedition.

"One offers hardship and exertions in bitter cold with few comforts, yet the response was overwhelming. The other offers the duties of fighting in the interests of tin-miners and rubber companies against the people who belong to Malaya, and the response was poor...

"It will jeopardise our relations with Malayans that our men are going to Malaya. It will jeopardise our relations with all South-East Asia, and other Asian countries such as India and Burma, if our men are given a roving commission to fight against the people of other South-East Asian countries according to the dictates of SEATO."

Australian Appeals for Withdrawal of Troops

The New South Wales Peace Council has made a special appeal to peace lovers to approach all candidates in the federal elections to insist on the withdrawal of Australian troops from Malaya. The Board of Management of the Queensland Miners has passed a resolution saying that incalculable harm will be done to the cause of peace by sending Australian troops to Malaya and calling on all Queensland miners to protest.

Cut the arms bill — cut military service

British Peace Committee Launches National Campaign

"Organise the Vast Power of Public Opinion"

A national campaign for a cut in military service and for a cut in the arms bill was launched by the General Council of the British Peace Committee when it met in London on November 27 to review the work of the peace movement in 1955 and to discuss plans for the future in the light of the recent Foreign Ministers' Conference. "Many things could be done by Britain," the Council emphasised, "to help make peace secure and create better conditions for wider settlements later." A plan of action during coming months to "organise the vast power of public opinion" was adopted. Emergency resolutions were passed on hydrogen bomb tests, on negotiations in Malaya and on the situation in Cyprus.

"It now rests with the people"

Following the discussion on the results of the Foreign Ministers' Conference, the General Council adopted a policy statement defining the results of the conference and the part played by the British government in it. The statement lays special emphasis on the cost of the arms bill and its economic effect on the life of the people of Britain, and concludes:

"The Foreign Ministers failed but the Geneva Directive remains. Its fulfilment now rests with the people. The Heads of State came together for the first time for ten years and reached their compromise agreement in deference to the wishes of the people throughout the world. From that point there will be no turning back, provided the forces of the people now protect what they have achieved and act to ensure further steady progress.

"The Peace Movement must therefore regard itself as the guardian of the Geneva spirit and the organiser of the vast power of public opinion that alone can compel the statesmen to carry out in deeds the tasks defined in the Geneva Directive.

"Many things can be done by Britain, without waiting for new agreements between the Great Powers, which will help to make peace secure and create better conditions for wider settlements later."

The statement then calls on peace committees and supporters of peace in Great Britain to exert the maximum effort to secure

- a cut in military service from two years to twelve months in the course of 1956, and a cut in arms expenditure;
- the stopping of tests of nuclear weapons;
- increased East-West trade;
- increased cultural exchanges of all kinds;
- the use of negotiation to settle disputes in colonial areas.

It adds an appeal to "avoid any return to the language and attitudes of the Cold War" and calls on all peace-lovers for a great public campaign to check any signs of this anywhere and at any time.

Many-sided activity

In connection with this campaign hundreds of thousands of leaflets are being distributed, calling for the greatest possible pressure to be kept up on Members of Parliament and other elected representatives and public figures, urging them to work for a cut in the call-up. These leaflets emphasise that the improvement in the situation makes it quite possible to reduce military service to twelve months during 1956. Special posters have been produced for poster parades. A new pamphlet, a series of information notes and the speeches of Professor Bernal and Mr. Montagu at the General Council meeting are being produced.

The programme of activity includes:

- a campaign of resolutions, letters and telegrams to M.P.s in connection with the Foreign Affairs Debate in Parliament;
- a series of local conferences and meetings; letters to the press;
- local petitions, poster parades and marches;

Emergency resolutions

The General Council adopted three emergency resolutions:

Nuclear Weapons

An appeal to the British, Soviet and U.S. Governments to agree to halt tests on nuclear weapons, pending international agreement to abolish them.

Cyprus

A call to the British Government to stop the bloodshed in Cyprus, to recognise the right of the people to settle their own affairs and to withdraw British troops from the island.

The Council also adopted an appeal for the ending of hostilities in Malaya (see page 3).

Statement by D.N. Pritt, Q.C.

President of the British Peace Committee

Mr. MacMillan's failure to secure even limited agreement on any aspect of any question discussed at Geneva is a disappointment which brings no credit to him or to the Government's present policy.

Public opinion was completely justified in believing that the Foreign Ministers meeting could have had a fruitful outcome. A number of steps, however small, could have been taken in accordance with the Geneva Directive. Had these small agreements been made, this country, as well as world peace, would have benefited; and the Government could have eased the burden of taxation which it still finds necessary to pay the costs of its inflated arms programme.

The outcome of the Foreign Ministers' meeting is due primarily to the Western decision to put forward a non-negotiable policy on each of the problems before them. They continued to act as if the summit meeting had never taken place. Their proposals were made, not in the spirit of conciliation, but rather in the old and already discredited spirit of "talking from strength." There was not one question on which the West was prepared to budge one inch from its previously prepared positions.

The Russians were told they must agree to see a united Germany be rearmed and brought into NATO. The Soviet refusal to accept this has been made plain over and over again and to persist in putting it forward was utter folly. Russia's attitude on this question should not surprise us, since it is very similar to that of large and influential sections of public opinion in Britain, France and other countries in Europe.

On disarmament, the West put forward no proposals which would bring reductions in armaments or armed forces, and they opposed plans which included ideas which they themselves had previously made. On East-West contact, the Russians were told they must accept all seventeen Western proposals or none. Mr. MacMillan refused to negotiate on easing barriers to East-West trade.

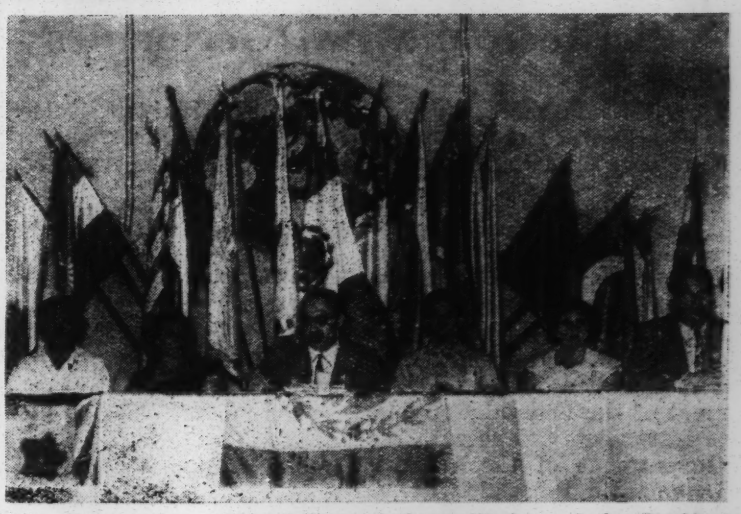
All this cannot, however, cancel the solid and lasting improvement in international affairs which has taken place; nor should it be used to discourage renewed and more effective efforts to secure settlements acceptable to both sides.

Once again, public opinion must exert pressure that will ensure real negotiations and agreements which are of benefit to all.

A State Peace Assembly in Tepic, Mexico

From a Special Correspondent

AT the beginning of October, Tepic, capital of the Mexican State of Nayarit, was the scene of the biggest demonstration for peace that has ever been held in the province: the first assembly for peace and security. Over a period of two months intensive preparations were made for the assembly, which became the centre of interest throughout the region. Dozens of public meetings were held, and the preparatory committee made many approaches to public figures and to trade union, peasant and student organisations. Members of these organisations supported participation in the assembly. Much publicity material was issued. Particularly noteworthy was the literary and musical evening held on August 29 by the preparatory committee.



The platform of the auditorium of the President Aleman school in Tepic, decorated with the flags of all countries. In the hall there was also an exhibition of pictures illustrating the activity of the World Peace Movement on every continent.

The committee met practically every week to check up on the preparations and so was able to concentrate on weak points and put them right immediately.

As a result there were more than 300 delegates and observers in the auditorium of the President Aleman school in Tepic on October 1st and 2nd.

Most of the participants were peasants, students and teachers; in the opinion of the organisers there were not enough representatives of the trade unions.

"Nothing can be done? Rubbish!"

Dr. Enrique Cabrera and Mr. Juan Pablo Sainz, teacher, respectively General Secretary and Secretary of the National Peace Council, took part in the assembly.

Opening the first session, Mr. Sainz gave the following definition of the aims of the Movement:

"It is no part of the Peace Movement's intention to discuss problems of religion or electoral policy: neither does it have to do with the internal affairs of organisations nor pass judgement on any regime. Its sole aim is to stimulate and co-ordinate the people's activities for peace and against war."

The assembly was then thrown open for discussion. Here, taken from the local press, are some of the views expressed by delegates:

A peasant: "The destruction caused by the last war must constantly remind us of our duty to defend peace."

A primary school teacher: "It is said that nothing can be done to prevent war. This is rubbish! We have the right to demand a peaceful and tranquil life. The children and young people we help to educate must be assured of a better life."

A mother: "The tragedy of Hiroshima must not be repeated either in Mexico or anywhere else. May our children live in peace and security!"

GRAN Asamblea Estatal
por la
PAZ Y LA SEGURIDAD
SABADO PRIMERO Y DOMINGO 2 DE OCTUBRE ASISTA USTED
EN EL AUDITORIUM PRESIDENTE ALEMAN NO FALTE USTED

Bills announcing the assembly decorated with woodcuts in the Mexican tradition.

A beginning

The most applauded of the many messages received were those of General Jara, president of the National Peace Council, and the publicist Francisco Martinez de la Vega.

The Assembly itself adopted two messages: one to the Government of the People's Republic of China, assuring it of the Mexican people's support for the recognition of its rights in the United Nations; the other to the United Nations asking that it request the Foreign Ministers of the Great Powers to conclude an agreement on banning nuclear weapons and on disarmament.

At the end of its work the assembly issued an appeal to the people of the province, inviting them to work for peace and particularly to take part in the campaign against the preparation of atomic war.

It elected a Peace Council composed of representatives of organisations, delegates from different parts of the province and individuals, and also a Secretariat with by Mrs. Guadelupe Uribe, teacher, as chairman.

After two days of good work the closing speech was made by Dr. Cabrera, who hoped that the assembly would not be the end of the delegates' activities but the beginning of a great campaign to bring the whole population of the province into the struggle for peace. When he had finished the assembly rose to its feet and sang the national anthem.

For further assemblies

In the week following the Tepic assembly Mr. Sainz, secretary of the Mexican Peace Council, chaired a meeting of the Mazatlan Peace Committee in the State of Sinalca and a meeting of the Jalisco State Peace Committee at Guadalajara. In both places, steps were taken to give a new spur to the Movement's activities. On the basis of the successful assembly in the neighbouring State of Nayarit it was planned to hold similar assemblies in both States.

The State of Nayarit lies along the Pacific Coast; it has a total area of 10,800 square miles; its population is a little less than 200,000. It is a mountainous region inhabited by descendants of the Nayarit Indians and of the Spanish colonists. The capital, Tepic, with a population of 14,000, lies some 450 miles to the northwest of Mexico City. It is a health centre built on a plateau which looks out to the Pacific and dates from the period of the Spanish conquest.

The main industries in the province are agriculture, the cultivation and processing of tobacco, and textiles.

The State of Sinalca lies along the Gulf of California to the north of Nayarit. Its main town is Mazatlan, a busy port of 30,000 inhabitants at the entrance to the Gulf of California.

Guadalajara, which has a population of 180,000, is the capital of the State of Jalisco. This state is one of the richest in Mexico, has 1,250,000 inhabitants and is situated immediately to the south of Nayarit.

Austria Wants to Live in Friendship with All Peoples and All States

In a broadcast speech Chancellor Julius Raab said:

"To be neutral means to be determined to live in friendship with all states and all peoples, if possible. At least we must not be the first to indulge in any act which would alienate the friendship of others, far less a hostile act."

This desire comes out in other expressions of opinion. Thus, during a public discussion at the People's University in Vienna on the theme: "What is meant by co-existence?", Dr. Hermann Withalm, M.P., a member of the Austrian People's Party, stated that the fact of living in peace alongside each other should be considered as only the first stage of co-existence on the way to that where men will live for each other.

The Austrian periodocal *Christ in the World* has published an article by Miss Hildegard Mayr in which she says:

"It is only on the basis of brotherhood," she writes, "that we Christians will obtain a real give and take of discussion . . .

"We must once and for all give up our presumptuous feeling of superiority and put an end to the original sin of Western Christianity, which consists in judging and condemning other peoples on the basis of the divine ethic, while we, who have committed sins which are just as serious, make political and historical evolution an excuse for our own faults."

On October 12 last the Austrian Physics Society adopted a resolution opposing atomic weapons in which it asks "the Austrian Government to do its utmost to influence all who are in a position to use such methods to settle their differences."

AFTER GENEVA

Germans call for negotiations between the two Germanies

MORE and more organisations and individuals, reflecting the will of the people, are making it known that they want to see successful negotiations between the two German states.

Speaking at a Social Democratic Party meeting in Brunswick, the President of the German Peace Society, Dr. Fritz Wenzel, Social Democratic M.P. and former clergyman, called on the Government of the Federal Republic to start negotiations with the Government of the German Democratic Republic without delay.

Mr. Carlo Schmid, a leading figure of the German Social Democratic Party, stated on Bonn radio on November 17 that direct negotiations ought to be started with the German Democratic Republic. He added that, in the event of German reunification, the Federal Republic should reconsider its participation in the Paris Agreements.

A statement along similar lines was made by Dr. Friedrich Mueller, former Chairman of the Hesse provincial civil court and President of the Hesse branch of the German Peace Society, when speaking at a meeting held in West Berlin by the Berlin branch of the German Peace Society.

The *Deutsche Tagespost*, national daily of German Roman Catholics, expresses the opinion that the Germans must "behave like grown-ups" and see to it themselves that "the two states become one."

And the Liberal Democratic Party has called for the opening of direct negotiations between the Bonn Government and the Soviet Union to promote the settlement of the German problem.

Expressing German public opinion, the Presiding Committee of the German Peace Council in the German Democratic Republic issued a statement, following its Berlin meeting on November 27, saying that the Council had decided to co-operate closely with all organisations and individuals in the Federal Republic coming out for understanding and peace.

The view of Mr. Wilhelm Elfes

"Geneva has shown, and the very fact that the conference was held proves it, that the governments can no longer evade the pressure of public opinion but that they must, on the contrary, make overt efforts to reply to the people's pressing demands. The peoples want to live and co-exist and work for the common good. That is why they demand national independence and security; that is why they abhor war and want peace. This is true of East and West alike; we have seen it both in France and in the Soviet Union. History has never previously seen a World Peace Movement so united, so active and, as a result, so powerful, as that which includes and leads all the peoples today. It is this that gives us ground for our hopes and stimulates us to action. Even if the Foreign Ministers have not yet reached any agreement at Geneva — and who could have counted on it? — personal relations between the diplomats are nonetheless still as warm and the speeches were polite, moderated by world public opinion keeping a watchful eye on them. No going back to the Cold War! The door is open to continue negotiations."

"French public opinion must come out forcibly for an independent policy"

THE Bureau of the French Peace Movement published a statement on November 23 summing up the Geneva Conference and proposing the lines to be followed by the French Peace Movement:

"The Conference has shown," the statement says, "that on the questions of European security and disarmament, some of the plans put forward were close enough for limited initial measures to have been possible.

"On the other hand, on the German question, the implementation of the London and Paris Agreements was the main obstacle...

"It is therefore important for French opinion to express itself strongly and to work without delay to get the Government and Parliament to adopt an independent policy with these immediate aims:

— to seek security and control agreements applicable to both Germanies which could quickly counter the danger of German rearmament;

— effective disarmament measures;

— the prohibition of atomic weapons;

— the systematic development of trade and cultural relations with the countries of the East."

Regional rallies

Regional rallies continue to be held; and as a result of the activites carried on during the Four Power Conference, many of them have aroused wide interest, as for example those in Troyes and Bordeaux, and have been attended by large audiences. In many cases, too, rallies have been well reported in the regional press, as in the case of that in Bourges, where Mr. Joseph Lelarge, a Socialist, who was a delegate to Helsinki, was chairman. Present at this meeting were Mr. Y. Hirano, General Secretary of the Japanese Peace Committee who was visiting France at the time, and several Members of Parliament, including Mr. Lucien Coffin, Socialist.

In Lyons a rally was held on November 19 under the patronage of Mr. Edouard Herriot. Chairman of the meeting was Mr. Jules-Julien, Deputy Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. Well-known public figures present included Mr. Jean Cagne, Communist Deputy; Mr. Pierre Cot, Progressive Deputy; Mr. Louis Vallon, Deputy for the Seine Department; Mr. Justin Godard, former government minister and member of the National Council of the Peace Movement; and the Reverend Francis Bosc of the National Bureau of the Peace Movement.

Bavarian Movement for Co-operation of All Peace Forces Founded

Representatives of various peace organisations and individuals met in Munich on November 13 to set up a co-ordinating committee of independent organisations and individuals working for world peace with the title, the "Bavarian Peace Movement."

Those taking part have as their objective the co-operation of all Bavaria's peace forces irrespective of political or religious affiliation.

* * *

Following the foundation of the new movement, representatives of the various affiliated peace organisations held a provincial peace conference at Gruenwald, near Munich. In a resolution addressed to the Bonn and Berlin Governments the Conference asked them to use their initiative to help bring about German reunification.

For settlement of North African problems

The National Information and Action Committee for the Peaceful Solution of the Problems of North Africa reported the affiliation of new local committees at a recent meeting.

The Committee took practical steps to carry out the aims decided on at its November 6 meeting, viz:

(i) — to publicise the facts about the Algerian problem on a wide scale.

(ii) — to take all appropriate steps to get the different national organisations in favour of ending the policy of strength in North Africa to take joint action.

Following its November 22nd meeting, the Secretariat of the Committee stated that it considered the government decision to release before the end of the year the 62,000 men recalled to the French forces last August in connection with events in North Africa a success for public opinion. The Committee reiterated that negotiation must replace force in Algeria as it has in Tunisia and Morocco.

ARGENTINA

- ***national assembly arouses wide interest***
- ***further progress of movement against atomic weapons***

The Argentine National Assembly for Peace due to open in Buenos Aires on December 18 is expected to be a great success. The agenda includes: Argentina's active contribution to peaceful co-existence; disarmament and the banning of atomic weapons; the use of scientific discoveries, particularly nuclear energy, for peaceful purposes; and the exploitation of the nation's oil and other riches in the framework of a peace economy. Representatives of trade union, student, scientific, cultural and other organisations have announced that they will take part, and well-known musicians, stage actors, painters, workers' and peasants' leaders and sportsmen will also be present.

32 26 73

The Peace Movement now has committees in almost all provinces in particular in Buenos Aires, Cordoba, Santa Fe, Mendoza, Chaco and Formosa. Committees have recently been set up in two more, Tucuman and Salta.

The campaign for disarmament and the banning of atomic and thermonuclear weapons is developing with renewed vigour. In the centre, suburbs and busy parts of Buenos Aires the Peace Council has set up stands where members of the Movement explain to the people the meaning of the campaign, ask for their support and sell the Movement's publications.

In recent weeks the Movement has held public meetings in the towns of Rosario, Santa Fe, Cordoba, Parana and at various points in the province of Buenos Aires. The main speakers were Mr. Garcia Iturraspe and Miss Maria Rosa Oliver, member of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace, Dr. Norberto Frontini, Dr. Leonor Aguiar Vazques and others.

The National Committee of Doctors, of which Professor Alejandro Ceballos is president, is preparing to hold a big public meeting, probably in the Medical Faculty, at which an appeal for a National Convention against atomic war is to be launched.

All movements which pursue similar aims are invited to take part, together with individuals and organisations.

An interesting movement has recently been formed among sportsmen, some of whom have made a public statement against atomic weapons and in defence of the national resources. The signatories include well-known footballers who have either been or now are members of Argentina's international football team or of teams in the First Division: Adolfo Pedernera, Bernabe Ferreyra, Fernando Bello, Ludovice Bidoglio, Daniel Guzman, Juan C. Munoz, Aaron Wergifker, Carlos Peucelle, A. Deambrosio, Manuel Giudice, Nestor Rossi, and Felix D. Frascara, editorial secretary of the most widely read sporting magazine *El Grafico*.

U.S. Churches and Trade Unions in Action for Peace

AN exchange of delegations between U.S. trade unionists and labor bodies abroad, including the countries of Eastern Europe, was proposed by the Executive Board of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union at a two-day sitting in San Francisco. The policy statement adopted said: "We believe the time is ripe for an exchange of union delegations not only with the U.S.S.R. and its neighbouring states but also with China."

Giving the keynote address at a "Midwest Conference on Alternatives to Atomic War" at Des Moines at the end of October, President Ralph Helstein of the C.I.O. Packinghouse Workers' Union said that war in the atomic age "can no longer serve as an instrument of power for the settlement of issues between nations." Mr. Helstein called for negotiations through the United Nations, intensification of disarmament talks and a reassessment of the approach to colonialism. He further advocated opening trade channels between east and west.

The conference was called jointly by the union, a number of religious groups, the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured Peoples and the Iowa State C.I.O.

* * *

In the State of Connecticut there is a Peace Council which has the aim of calling the attention of clergy, labour representatives and others in public life to the issues of peace that confront the world. Early in November the council issued a message from the Rev. Willard Uphaus, "Keep the Geneva Spirit Alive," which said:

"In Peace, as in religion and love, there must be substance as well as spirit. The peoples of the world relaxed in hope as the Heads of Government met in Geneva in July to talk face to face in a friendly way but the spirit of Geneva will not insure the peace unless the new climate is translated promptly into solid achievement through agreement on disarmament and other related questions . . .

"What is your church, synagogue, union or organisation doing about disarmament — about ridding the world of the bomb? Do you know what if anything the U.N. Disarmament Commission, directed to meet by the Geneva Conference, has to propose? And do you realize that about one day's pay out of five each week goes for taxes, and about seven hours of that day you are feeding the war machine with your labor and money? Are you and I helping our government to summon the wisdom and courage to insure jobs and well-being by directing more and more energy to producing the means of life instead of the means of death? . . .

"If we do our part people all over the world will find it easier to compel their governments to join ours in searching for the steps that will eventually lead to peace . . .

"Hitch your conscience to a pen or pencil and tell those people in responsible positions how you feel. Let's have more peace pamphlets on union tables and in church foyers. Fill your pockets and purses with peace resolutions and leaflets to hand to your neighbors. In an age of A- and H-bombs the life you save may be your own and those of your loved ones.

"SIT DOWN AND WRITE A LETTER NOW!"

* * *

Recently *The Pilot*, official organ of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Boston, Massachusetts, headed by Archbishop Cushing, published a "plea for repentance" for the bombing of Hiroshima. We give here some extracts reproduced from the British pacifist weekly *Peace News:*

"Isn't it about time, now, ten years later, to try to be honest with ourselves and face up to the terrible implications of what we once caused to happen.

"The greatest single act of human destruction in the history of the world must be placed on our doorstep — and we did it a second time at Nagasaki the next day as if to show that it was no accident.

"In a triumph of technology did we blow out the small spark of conscience? . . .

"But when all the excuses are heard and all the circumstances weighed, we still murdered in one single flash tens of thousands of innocent people who were unwarned, and unprotected.

"Can we think that God will not ask us to answer for this?"

* * *

On 6 November Rockwell Kent, the well-known American artist, spoke at a peace rally in Los Angeles with the title "Fulfil the Promise of Geneva."

4,500 miles across Asia

Interview with Mrs. Isabelle Blume,
Secretary of the World Council of Peace

Invited to China and to Bangkok, where she represented the World Council of Peace at the International Conference of United Nations Associations, Mrs. Isabelle Blume, Stalin Peace Prize-winner and Secretary of the World Council, visited India, Burma, Thailand and Hong Kong. From this four thousand mile journey, Mrs. Blume has brought back interesting impressions which she hopes to publish in a book. In this interview Mrs. Blume briefly mentions some of her impressions of the life and struggle of the peoples of this region, the considerable part they are playing in extending the zone of peace and their attachment to the principles proclaimed at Bandung.

INDIA: *a glorious past — a present full of hope*

We touched down in Delhi. The plane was late, yet there at the burning hot aerodrome, our friends of the Peace Movement, Dr. and Mrs. Kitchlew, and several members of Congress, had been waiting for me for two hours. I was garlanded with flowers, and went through the usual formalities wearing them, and then met old acquaintances from our peace conferences.

To arrive in India is to arrive in the midst of a great past side by side with a present which has not as yet sufficiently developed modern technique and so allows the continued existence of a poverty which I will not describe, since so many other people have already done so.

The car which takes you from the airport to the hotel meets teams of buffaloes all along the way, and even in the busy parts of Delhi these animals are the kings of the highway. For a European it is both picturesque and restful. Even on a main road drivers often have to stop for the herds, and even a quite powerful car looks a bit ridiculous when it finds itself confronted by two or three camels plodding along peacefully and towering over everything.

It is equally amusing to see monkeys wandering loose outside a zoo; but I can't say the same for the snakes, even when they have a charmer to look after them.

An excellent example of realism in art

But for all these natural sights, the remarkable vegetation and the animals running wild, one cannot forget the beautiful things made by men. Anyone who has not visited the palaces and tombs of Agra, the Taj Mahal and the magnificent statues in the museums, cannot appreciate the fact that Arab, Persian and Indian stories give us the best possible example of realist literature. It was enough for the writers to copy what they saw, the flowers and the designs delicately carved in transparently pure marble, or those in precious stones which are so alive that you would think they are swaying in the breeze, to give us those enchanting pictures which filled our childhood and charmed our later years.

Because it is all so beautiful and proof of such great genius and activity, I do not want, unlike so many Europeans, to speak only of the poverty of the Indian people at the present time.

The civilisation they created in the past, and which is our delight, could be recreated by giving the people an economic, social and intellectual life based on the use of all the possibilities of modern technique.

A European needs some time to drum it into his head that what appears to him as the fatalism of the Indian people, their contentment with tumbledown hovels and utter poverty, is above all the result of colonialism. While the facts are there, I nonetheless needed days and even weeks to realise it.

The obvious conclusion from all these revelations was given to me by an old Chinese miner. While I was admiring the orderly arrangement of a mine where there were formerly many accidents — risk of drowning in the water, suffocation from the dust and gas explosions — he said in a knowing way: "And to think that they didn't believe us capable of doing these things for ourselves."

I had a proof of this too from the Indian writers and artists who asked me at a meeting in Delhi how they could use their art in the cause of peace. Between them they were making plans, each more interesting than the last, for books, articles and children's stories giving a lasting expression of their ideal and providing a weapon in the struggle for peace.

Chinese pioneers welcome Mrs. Blume

BURMA

In Europe we think of South-East Asia as a whole. But when you arrive in Rangoon and meet the organising secretary of the Peace Movement, alert and active in a temperature of 110° or 112°, and see the stoicism of members of the Peace Movement waiting for you at the airport with blue flags and peace doves, shouting slogans for negotiation and peaceful co-existence, you realise that South-East Asia has very varied aspects. On the road from the airport to the town, the houses, even the smallest, are not so poor as those of the suburbs of Calcutta.

Burma is a Buddhist country, as you soon realise on seeing the many monks with their yellow robes which catch the eye.

While I was in Rangoon the Buddhists were organising a delegation to go to China to fetch a relic, one of Buddha's teeth, for which the Burmese once wanted to make war on China. Today the People's Republic is lending it to them for three months for the 2.500th anniversary of Buddha, as a gesture of friendship between the peoples and of peaceful co-existence.

Being Buddhists and thus given to contemplation does not prevent the Burmese from being very active and positive in their work for peace. The Prime Minister and the Government were among the pillars of the Bandung Conference.

In Rangoon I had a meeting with teachers, students, workers and some thirty Buddhist monks. I have never attended such a lively meeting on the problems of peace. Questions, thoughtful questions, came one after another in a discussion which had but one aim: to see the aspects of the struggle more clearly and to appreciate the international situation. How to carry on the struggle after Helsinki? and against SEATO? What sort of future was opened up for mankind following the "Atoms for Peace" Conference? How could the public be drawn still more into the campaigns against atomic weapons, etc.?

European women, or rather Western European women, would be surprised to learn that their Burmese sisters enjoy equal rights to a much greater extent than they do, since civil equality prevails in Burma along with equality of political and economic rights.

Premier U Nu's mission

Burma, being surrounded by countries where the oppression of colonialism is still felt, knows that she must rely on the principles of peaceful co-existence proclaimed by the Bandung Conference to retain her newly acquired independence.

The Burmese people, like the people of China and India, want peace. The Prime Minister, U NU, considers that he has a special mission which he explained to me in this way: "When I see my Chinese friends I tell them of everything that is good in the people of the United States; when I am in the United States I try to correct all the prejudices which are fostered against the Chinese people and their government. My mission, as the representative of a small country, is to help in the establishment of relations between these two great countries on which world peace largely depends. I am going to the U.S.S.R. in the same spirit, too."

THAILAND

Thailand is the centre of SEATO, Bangkok being its headquarters. What sort of a welcome would I get as the representative of the World Council of Peace at the International Conference of United Nations Associations?

The Prime Minister had promised to issue visas to all conference delegates and he kept his word. So far from having any difficulties, we were provided with the

sia

services of young interpreters and the help of the Foreign Ministry staff. Thailand sought to give proof of democratic goodwill and did so elegantly.

The civilisation of this country is similar to that of India, while Burmese civilisation is more like the Chinese. But, alas, Thailand's civilisation is sometimes so spoilt by European and American influence! At a reception given by the Prime Minister we were able to appreciate the famous Thailand dances, of an exceptional purity, in which the hands and the arms are the only parts of the body which move. These dances have a strong link with Indian religious dances and seeing them, you see the country's true civilisation straight away. However, when it came to songs, the orchestra leader was always obliged to announce mixed songs — a mixture of Thailand music and jazz. Only a few popular songs had retained their purity.

As I left Bangkok it was announced that a new American base was to be established near the city. It so happened that seated next to me in the plane which was to take me to China was an American going to Taiwan and I couldn't help thinking with some melancholy and irony of the day when Asia will be for the Asians and Thailand will regain its graceful national character.

The last stage before China

Before reaching China, I passed through Hong Kong where I saw the last aspects, but perhaps the most striking, of colonialism in Asia. Prominent in the city are the banks of the European countries with, in their midst, an Anglican church!

In Hong Kong you find all the vices and contradictions of the colonial system. A town which is well administered but whose riches and luxurious buildings fail to hide the robbery and prostitution rampant there. It is the city of false news and war of nerves which is cleverly kept going.

A child led me by the hand

The next day, once across the bridge linking the trains from Hong Kong with those to Canton, I met former member of our World Council Secretariat staff, Chen, with his calm and charming smile, and the young woman Shi who was Dr. Kuo Mo-jo's interpreter at Helsinki, and it was as if the whole country opened its doors to the lonely person I had been for many days, doors of a fraternity and friendship which were never lacking for a single moment in the weeks that followed.

I boarded a Chinese train fitted with a radio to enliven the journey and kept continuously clean and hygienic. In the green fields stretching as far as the eye could see I caught sight of my first Chinese peasant, calm and careful as one who knows that he will never again suffer hunger, will never again have to sell his children to pay the taxes, and that his work, benefiting himself above all, is appreciated by the whole country.

In Canton the city Peace Committee was waiting for me and a young Pioneer, the first of those children whose charm can never be over-described and who came to greet me throughout my journey.

With a child taking my hand to lead me, I came into the Chinese town surrounded by friends of peace. I have often thought about this first welcome of my journey: "Yes, to understand the miracles, the beauty and the grandeur of all that they are creating there, we must put aside our prejudices and all the sophisticated ideas we still have and allow ourselves to be led to the truth as by the hand of a child."

A great figure of the peace movement
PROFESSOR IKUO OYAMA
(1880—1955)

The World Peace Movement has just lost one of its noblest figures in the person of Professor Ikuo Oyama. Professor Oyama, who passed away in Tokyo on November 30 at the age of 75, was President of the Japanese Peace Movement and member of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace.

As Professor of Political Science at Waseda University after having been a student there, and as a journalist on the daily *Asahi Shimbun*, he always put his talent, his ability and his life at the service of peace.

In 1920 he opposed Japanese intervention against the Soviet Union, and in 1923 he was the head of the students' movement against the militarisation of the universities. As President of the Worker-Farmer Party he campaigned vigorously against Japanese intervention in China and against the militarisation of Japan.

In 1932 militarism forced him to leave his country and go into exile in the United States until 1947, when he returned to Japan and resumed his post at Waseda University.

In 1950 he was elected Senator, and in 1951 he received the International Stalin Prize for the Promotion of Peace between the peoples.

Professor Oyama was one of the founders of the Japanese Peace Movement and was its real inspirer. He made an invaluable contribution to the development in Japan of activity which today has the support of millions of people against the setting-up of foreign military bases, against remilitarisation and for the banning of nuclear weapons. He naturally took part in the International Hiroshima Conference against atomic weapons last August, and it was no accident that his speech was the most warmly applauded.

Professor Oyama also made an invaluable and active contribution to the work of the World Council of Peace, of which he was a founder member and where his attractive personality won him the sympathy and affection of everyone.

Just five months ago, from the rostrum of the World Assembly for Peace, he proposed that the five principles of peaceful co-existence should be applied to the whole world:

"We have been deeply impressed to find the overwhelming majority of this Assembly in enthusiastic support of the Five Principles of Peace and feel impelled to request you here and now to decide on general principles which will guide us in our work for the re-establishment of normal relations between any and all countries of the world."

But for the participants in the World Assembly he will remain the man who expressed his confidence in these terms:

"Here we see the forces of peace engaged in great struggles and all their efforts becoming more and more productive of results, so that we feel entitled to say that peace seems to be gradually winning over war."

Professor Oyama carried this conviction with him to the grave.

1,500 Japanese Delegates Demand a Halt to Extension of Military Bases in Japan

On November 21, 1,500 delegates from different parts of Japan, — Sunakawa, Niigata, Komaki, Itazuke, Fuji, and Okinawa — met in Tokyo.

From the Niigata region, where there are many bases, delegates came by special train; the carriages were covered with posters bearing such slogans as:: "We are against Niigata becoming an atomic base!" The provincial governor and the mayor of Niigata supported the delegation.

In Tokyo, where they filled thirty buses, the delegates organised a demonstration in the streets. Petitions were sent to Parliament, the Prime Minister and the American Ambassador saying:

— we are against atomic weapons being installed in the Japanese military bases;

— we are against the taking over of cultivated land and restrictions on fishing in the sea near the bases;

— we claim full compensation for all those who have been either directly or indirectly affected by the measures to extend the bases;

— we believe that the ultimate solution of the problem of bases is the complete withdrawal of foreign troops from Japan.

The Japanese press reports a recent decision of the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions to intensify the drive against military bases throughout the country.

The General Council lays main emphasis on opposing the expansion of the U.S. air bases at Tachikawa, Yokota, Kisarazu, Komaki, Niigata and Itazuke.

It decided to give full support to the people of Sunakawa in their struggle against the expansion of the Tachikawa base. It also declared its opposition to the establishment of atomic rocket firing ranges in Japan and the extension of firing ranges at Otakane in Yamagata Prefecture and Kaminoike in Ibaraki Prefecture.

The General Council is sending petitions to the U.S. Embassy and the Japanese Government on the matters concerned.

A mass meeting of 20,000 people held in Fukuoka on November 12 adopted a resolution demanding the removal of the Itazuke base and expressing opposition to the establishment of anti-aircraft gun emplacements at Fukuoka. A declaration issued by the meeting said that the people of Fukuoka were determined to carry through this resolution.

The meeting also demanded compensation for all losses caused by crashes of U.S. military planes and decided to resist the requisitioning of land in Fukuoka by the Japanese Government for expanding the military base. The meeting further decided to send thirteen representatives, including the Mayor of Fukuoka, to submit petitions to the Japanese Government and the Diet.

The meeting was followed by a mass demonstration.

The Political Situation in the Middle East

The point of view of Syrian and Lebanese public figures

MANY prominent Syrians signed a letter to the Geneva Conference of the four Foreign Ministers dealing with the Middle East situation and the current problems facing the peoples of this region. They make proposals for removing the tension created by the conclusion of military pacts and the setting up of military bases.

Religious leaders, members of Parliament, University professors, trade union leaders, writers and poets, barristers and manufacturers were among the signatories to the letter, which said:

"World public opinion rejoiced at the spirit of understanding, the cordiality which prevailed at the historic conference of your Heads of Government and felt very relieved at the first signs of a lessening of international tension which arose from the conference.

"The peoples who want freedom and independence and all those who love peace hoped that a period of security and peace would follow this conference, a period during which they could achieve their national sovereignty and free their countries from all foreign interference, thus putting an end to military pacts and blocs leading both to colonialist domination and incitement to a war of aggression and destruction.

"However, in spite of the signs of a lessening of international tension after the Heads of State conference, the Middle East region, and especially the Arab countries, have seen many activities and attempts in different forms designed to bring pressure to bear on the peoples and governments of these countries so as to link them to military pacts against their will and to suppress their independence and national sovereignty...

"The insistent and persistent policy of military blocs which threatens security in the Middle East and world peace shows itself in the strong pressure exerted on Iran to make her join the Turkey-Iraq-Great Britain-Pakistan Pact. This pact, branded and denounced by the Middle East peoples and all the Arab peoples as an aggressive military alliance incompatible with their sovereignty and freedom, is contrary to the spirit which prevailed at the Conference of the Four Heads of Government.

"This policy of pressure and intervention in other countries' affairs is illustrated by the curious to-do made by some political circles concerning the commercial agreement for the purchase of arms concluded between Egypt and the Czechoslovak Government. This in spite of the fact that this agreement is purely commercial and defensive. It was concluded by a free and sovereign state which rightly considers its security and existence exposed to very serious dangers in view of the military pacts established in the Middle East, the military aid given to the countries connected with these pacts, and acts of provocation.

"The attitude of the Arab countries to your Conference is at one with the hopes of all the peoples of the world, for after the encouraging experiences of the Bandung Conference and the Geneva scientists' conference, after the development of cultural relations and trade between countries of different systems, the peoples have realised that possibilities exist for you to reach a common understanding, to put an end to the conflicts and establish a system of collective security which would ensure and guarantee peace for all mankind."

Those who signed the letter included:

Religious leaders:

Sheik Abu el Kheir Midani, President of the Ulemas Committee, Sheikh Mohammad Bahjat Bitar, member of the Arab Academy, and Sheik Mohamad el Ahmar, member of the World Council of Peace.

Members of Parliament:

Rafiq Bahur, Deputy Speaker, Abdul-Latif Yunes, secretary of the Lower House, Munib Yussfeh, Saleh Akil, Jihad Hawah Khuled Bagdahe, Chahin Chahin, Houssen Mreiwad and Abduq-Razaq Naif.

University Professors:

Dr. Kamel Ayad, Dr. Nur el Dine Hatum, Dr. Nazim Mussly, member of the World Council of Peace, Dr. Anoir Numan and Dr. Abdel Karim Grayeb.

Newspaper owners and journalists:

Munir Rayess of the newspaper Barada, Bahir Offe of Al Manar, Ahmad Kaadan of Al Jamhur, Ahmad Alluhe of Al Sarkha, Ahmad Ossa of Al Raial Ame, Isat Husrieh of Al Alam, Adnan Malluhi of Al Talia, Abdul Baqi Jamali of Al Nur, Kaled Issa of Alef Ba.

Trade union leaders:

Mohammad Subhi al Qatib, President of the General Federation of Syrian Trade Unions, Yussef Imadi, President of the Federation of Progressive Trade Unions of Damascus workers, Ibrahim Baqri, President of the Syrian Workers' Congress, Wajih Jallad, President of the Federation of Building Unions, Fuzi Bali, President of the Federation of Syrian Tobacco Unions, Hassan Sassila, President of the Stonemasons' and Builders' Union.

Iraq Party Leaders Write to King

Mr. Kamel Djadarji, Mr. Mohamad Hadid, Mr. Fack Samiraii, Mr. Mohamad Mahdi Qubba and Mr. Hassan Jamil Mohamad Sadiq Shanshal, leaders of the National Democratic and Istiqlal Parties, have recently sent a letter to the King of Iraq informing the sovereign of the opinion of these parties on the country's political situation following the signing of the Baghdad Pact.

Analysing the Iraq Government's policy, which they say isolates the country and aggravates tension in the Near and Middle East, the letter goes on:

"This erroneous policy has involved Iraq in military blocs and serious commitments which jeopardise its independence and endanger its existence. This policy is being carried out contrary to the wishes of the peoples of Iraq and the other Arab peoples who all wish to preserve their neutrality. None of the other Arab countries has allowed itself to be drawn into this policy, in spite of the foreign pressure brought to bear on these governments. This has led all the Arab countries to look at Iraq with anxiety, suspicion and pain with the regrettable result of Iraq's isolation."

The letter ends by asking for a change in foreign policy based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and friendship between the peoples.

The Voice of the Lebanese People

A similar letter bringing out the general situation of the Middle East countries was sent to the Foreign Ministers by a number of public figures in Lebanon. It also draws the Ministers' attention to the pressure brought to bear on these countries to make them join military pacts of the Baghdad type. The letter ends with these proposals:

"In view of the great hope that all the peoples and all the peace forces of the world have in your conference, and bearing in mind the foreign pressure exerted on our Arab countries and anxious about the new activities carried on by circles that do not consider the consolidation of world peace as in their interests, we are addressing you in the name of Lebanese citizens of different parties, organisations, opinions and religious, expressing the hope of all our people that your Conference will lead to positive results in carrying out the recommendations and aims of the Conference of the Four Heads of Government and by adopting the Bandung resolutions which reflect the will of world public opinion on the necessity:

- to put an end to the arms race and the policy of military blocs and pacts;
- to prohibit atomic and hydrogen weapons and to use atomic energy solely for peaceful purposes;
- to maintain the principle of peaceful co-existence between the different regimes and extend economic and cultural exchanges between the peoples on a footing of equality;
- to enable all peoples without exception to enjoy the right of self-determination and national sovereignty without foreign intervention, this right to be given immediately to the peoples of North Africa."

Those who signed the letter include:

Religious leaders:

Metropolitan Nifon Saba, Muhiil Dine Maqqawi, former president of the Beirut religious tribunal, Habib al Ibrahim, Mufti of Baalbek and Becca.

Members of Parliament:

Hahem Husseini, M.P. for Tripoli, Abdallah al Haj, M.P. for Beirut.

Businessmen:

Kamal Jabr, Vice-President of the Association of Lebanese Industrialists, Mamduh Namli, Vice-President of the Fruitgrowers Association, Rahif Tbeikha, merchant.

Professional men:

Marun Abud, George Hanna, Hussein Mroueh, Radwan Shahhal, Mohammad Baqrub and fifty barristers including the Chairman of the Tripoli Bar Association; ten architects, including the Chairman of the Architects Association, ten trade unionists and eight municipal councillors.

All India Peace Council Sponsors Peace Fortnight

IN view of the visit of the Soviet leaders to India the All India Peace Council decided that the fortnight November 16—30 should be devoted to the holding of meetings to popularise the Nehru—Bulganin declaration. A circular and statement on this were sent to all regional peace committees.

The All India Peace Council further decided to devote the entire month of December to furthering the sales of *Peace Review*, which is to appear in a greatly improved form.

A meeting of the All India Peace Council is being called in mid-December at Delhi with a view to assessing the developments subsequent to the Foreign Ministers' Conference and the visit of the Soviet leaders to India.

Meeting as the Council will, at a time when a very big Industrial Fair is being held in Delhi, one of the key questions which will be discussed will be that of economic and technical exchanges with a view to the development of India and the improvement of living standards. The Indian Parliament will be in session and it will thus be possible to ensure the participation of those members of Parliament who are supporters of the Movement.

Indian public opinion reacted strongly to the Foreign Ministers' meeting, as the items that follow show.

The All India Peace Council held a short organisational meeting at Hyderabad on October 24 after the conclusion of the All India Conference for Asian Solidarity. It called for the sending of messages to the Foreign Ministers' Conference.

Since the meeting of the Four Heads of Government the All India Peace Council has concentrated its activity on the development of the Geneva spirit, and this is reflected in the interest shown by the Indian people in hundreds of letters sent to the Foreign Ministers.

From Bengal a number of important personalities, including Dr. Meghnad Saha, M.P., and Dr. Kalidas Nag, sent a message to Geneva calling for agreement.

From Lucknow, Chaudhary Hyder Hussain, a Member of Parliament belonging to the Congress Party, sent a telegram demanding that the negotiations result in agreement on behalf of the State Committee for Asian Solidarity. The Uttar Pradesh Peace Committee sent a similar message.

Declaration by Dr. Kitchlew

Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, President of the All India Peace Council, made the following declaration calling on peace committees to observe the Peace Fortnight:

"The visit of Soviet leaders at this particular juncture of world history, is of the greatest significance and will play a fundamental role in the struggle to spread the spirit of Bandung and Geneva, in order to ensure peace and freedom for all."

Dr. Kitchlew than asked peace committees to concentrate their campaign on the main problems affecting humanity today: disarmament and the banning of atomic weapons; admission of the Chinese People's Republic to the United Nations; an end to colonialism and racism — all of which were included in the Bandung decisions.

In connection with the Peace Fortnight, the All India Peace Council has published a souvenir booklet containing information on the significance of the visit of Soviet leaders to India, their biographies, articles and speeches.

Yugoslavia Strengthens Friendly Links with All Countries

A previous issue of this Bulletin carried a report on the visit of the Yugoslav Kolo Song and Dance Ensemble to China. The famous Chinese ballet company which is now visiting Belgrade is having the same enthusiastic reception that the Yugoslav artists met with in Peking and other Chinese cities.

The information we give today goes back over the last three or four months and shows by its very diversity the Yugoslav people's great desire to make and strengthen friendly ties with all the peoples of the world.

Fresco Exhibition

From June 4 to July 4 in Copenhagen there was an exhibition of Yugoslav frescoes of the Middle Ages which had previously been exhibited in Paris, Edinburgh, London, Utrecht, Brussels, Munich, Duesseldorf, Zurich, Vienna, Hamburg and Helsinki. The exhibition attracted extensive comment from the Danish press.

Mediterranean Festival

The Yugoslav Commission for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries accepted an invitation to take part in the first Biennial Festival of Mediterranean Countries which opened in Alexandria on July 26, anniversary of the Egyptian revolution.

The delegation was composed of twelve painters and twelve sculptors of the young generation, representing the new spirit of Yugoslav art.

✶

On June 16 an exhibition of canvases by the Yugoslav painters Milan Konjovic, France Mihelic, Nikola Martionski and Krsto Hegedusic opened in the hall of the Carnegie Foundation in New York. The exhibition also included engravings by Ljuba Ivanovic.

In the Theatre

The Sixth Congress of the International Theatre Institute was held in Dubrovnik from June 25—29 under the patronage of Marshal Tito. Approximately 80 delegates from 23 countries of Europe and other continents took part. The Congress was opened by Mr. Jean Darcante, retiring president of the International Theatre Institute. After the opening speech Mr. Rodoljub Colakovic, vice-president of the Federal Government of Yugoslavia, spoke on behalf of the President of the Republic.

The Congress endorsed all the resolutions of its commissions including one advocating the creation of a permanent international theatre in Paris, the foundation of a permanent theatre for the Asian countries in India, and a regular theatrical festival for young people and children in Brussels. A resolution was also adopted for the calling of the first world theatrical conference in India.

Soviet Artists

The Soviet pianist Emil Gilels gave two concerts in Belgrade last May and also played at Zagreb in June with the Zagreb Radio Orchestra. The press of Belgrade and Zagreb praised Gilels, remarking on his technical virtuosity, his musical talent and polished style.

Isaac Stern

The famous American violinist Isaac Stern gave two concerts in Belgrade and Zagreb last May. Accompanied by the pianist Alexander Zalin, he played works by Handel, Brahms, Cesar Franck, Prokofiev, Szimanowsky and Saint-Saens.

Tunisia and Problems of North Africa

Meeting on 31 October, the Executive Committee of the Tunisian Committee for Freedom and Peace greeted the Geneva Conference in an address to the four ministers.

During the same meeting the Committee expressed its solidarity with the peoples of Algeria and Morocco in a resolution published in the local papers. They protested against the sending of Tunisian troops to Algeria and appealed to the Tunisian Government to bring them back immediately and to end the state of emergency created on the Tunisia-Algeria border. They concluded with a call for the solution of the conflicts by negotiation with the authoritative representatives of the Algerian and Moroccan peoples.

Finnish Activities

The Finnish Peace Movement sends us the following news:

On the opening day of the Geneva Conference the Finnish Committee sent 1,529 letters expressing the wishes of the Finnish people to the four Foreign Ministers. Of these 203 came from meetings called by the movement or other organisations and the remainder from individuals.

The members of the Finnish Social Democratic Party who took part in the Helsinki World Assembly have recently published a pamphlet and have called a conference of their political friends. The pamphlet, which sums up their contribution to the Assembly, will be the basis of the discussion at the conference.

Peace Committee Formed on Ivory Coast

In connection with United Nations Day (October 24) an Ivory Coast Peace Committee was set up at Abidjan. Its members are mainly merchants and representatives of trade union and youth organisations.

New National Committee in Bolivia

A new executive committee was elected at the National Peace Conference recently held in La Paz, which was attended by delegates from Cochabamba, Potosi, and Colquiri as well as La Paz itself. At its closing session, which was open to the public, the Conference adopted various resolutions on the movement's future activity.

In a resolution, it charges the new committee to draw up a plan of work bearing in mind the "need to widen and extend the organisation and improve peace activity in Bolivia."

In an Appeal to the Bolivian People it stated: "The determination and the strength of all the peoples of the world who are defending peace have so far prevented the outbreak of a war...

"The principle of peaceful coexistence is the basis on which it is possible to maintain peace.

"The lessening of international tension demands the establishment of peaceful relations between all the peoples of the world."

SECOND DANISH PEACE CONFERENCE

"Disarmament is the key problem"

IN the last issue of the Bulletin we gave a preliminary report of the second congress of the Danish Peace Conference, held in Aalborg November 12-13. We have since received additional interesting information about this flourishing organisation which works alongside the Peace Movement in pursuit of their common aims.

More than 900 delegates were present, the majority peasants and trade unionists most of whom were leaders of local or regional trade union organisations, co-operatives, small peasants' organisations, and members of the Peace Movement who support the Conference.

The Mayor of Aalborg, a member of the Social Democratic Party, was present to welcome the participants and expressed the hope that their work would contribute to the establishment of co-operation between all peoples.

His speech was followed by the formal opening of the Congress: Mrs. Inger Bagge, the well-known actress, read a poem specially written for the congress by one of the greatest contemporary Danish poets, Kjeld Abell, and set to music by a young composer. It was played by the Aalborg Philarmonic Orchestra.

Question no. 1

The agenda dealt with the following points:

— atomic energy;

— is increased armaments expenditure justified?

— how to establish peace and security.

The reports presented on each of these provoked extensive discussion. The speakers included university men such as Professor H.C.A. Lassen of Copenhagen University and Professor Mogens Fog; trade union leaders such as Mr. Charles Jensen, regional secretary of the Clerical Workers' Union and Mr. Emmanuel Vestbo, Chairman of the Jutland Confederation of Peasants' Associations; ministers of religion, such as the Reverend Uffe Hansen; and many ordinary people, housewives, workers, seamen, students, etc...

The greatest interest was aroused by the discussion on disarmament; and there is no doubt that it is this question that attracts most attention from the Danish people. Beginning, in fact, with the discussion on the first point of the agenda, it was a feature of the congress.

The reports and speeches on disarmament called for a reduction of the period of military service and Denmark's military expenditure and the use of the money thus saved for health and education and help for under-developed countries. All these proposals were enthusiastically welcomed and supported in the discussion by radicals, social democrats, communists, a conscientious objector, members of religious denominations, including a Jehovah's Witness, former Resistance fighters, etc.

After pointing out that a small country like Denmark is overwhelmed by the direct and indirect armaments burden, Professor Mogens Fog said: "The disarmament problem is the crux of the whole question of world peace. Must we rearm or disarm to avert a third world war?... We say: 'disarm!'"

The speakers sought to put forward practical methods of work to be applied in order to achieve these ideas.

A typographical worker said: "Peace propaganda work must be intensified in the press and especially amongst workers in the factories."

An Odense worker: "We must work during the election campaign to elect candidates who will support views favourable to peace."

Broadcast session

The discussion on the third point on the agenda took place on Sunday afternoon.

For the first time in Denmark, the state broadcasting network transmitted the speeches of Mr. Uggo Knudsen, the Rev. Uffe Hansen and Mrs. Andrea Hedegaard, each of them lasting twenty minutes.

The Reverend Uffe Hansen, from a Christian standpoint, and Mr. Knudsen stressed the necessity to unite against the war danger. "The determination of us all to co-operate is decisive for the happiness of all," said the Mr. Hansen. Mrs. Hedegaard, a headmistress and the congress chairman, recalled the important protest movement in Denmark against German rearmament and asked the Danish Government to make a start with disarmament, as other governments had already done.

From time to time throughout the congress messages in which the people associated themselves with the work of the delegates were read from the platform.

The lesson of recent events

To implement the congress decisions a National Council of 155 members was elected, to be led by a 19 member bureau and a five member executive.

The final resolution stresses the need to ban nuclear weapons and to secure disarmament, pointing out the good results which the reduction of military expenditure would have for Denmark. It says in conclusion:

"The events of recent years have shown to what extent the acts of statesmen are determined by the will of the peoples. We therefore call on everyone to accept his share of responsibility for safeguarding peace, working for peace and expressing his desire for a lessening of tension and co-operation between all nations."

The generation of peace

On Saturday evening, 1,500 people took part in a public meeting at which foreign guests spoke along with Danish speakers.

The President of the Confederation of the Peasants' Associations of Bavaria (German Federal Republic) was unable to accept the invitation to take part but sent a message which was read from the platform. Professor Felix Iversen, Finland, Vice-President of the World Federation of United Nations Associations, said how gratifying it was that the congress was so broad and representative in character.

Mrs. Isabelle Blume (Belgium) represented the World Council of Peace of which she is a Secretary. She pointed out that both in Denmark and the rest of the world public opinion had not yet been wholly won to the cause of peace. What had to be done? All the peace forces had to be brought into action for general, progressive and controlled disarmament which would help solve the European security problem and the German problem. If all the dangers had not been overcome as a result of the fact that statesmen had had discussions, Mrs. Blume thought that it could be said that no one would dare to go back to the overt policy of strength. "If we persevere in our work", she concluded, "we will go down in history as the generation that established peace."

How New South Wales Prepared Its Conference on Peace and Co-existence

THE New South Wales Conference on "An Australian Policy for Peace and Coexistence," second in the series of state assemblies which are leading up to an All-Australia Assembly in 1956, took place in Sydney on November 26th and 27th. Specially interesting was the wide and varied preparatory work of cottage meetings, local and district assemblies, trade union meetings, petition campaigns and other peace actions which led up to the conference.

In initiating this conference the New South Wales Peace Council invited a group of citizens unconnected with the Council to join a Preparatory Committee which could be responsible for running it. As a result a number of leading officials of the railway, metal, waterside and building workers' unions joined the preparatory committee, together with a group of university lecturers, clergy, writers and artists. The chairman of the executive of the preparatory committee was Mr. F. O'Sullivan, President of the Building Workers Industrial Union.

An example

An example of the widely based preparatory work for the conference was the North Shore Peace Assembly. In this outlying district of Sydney a local peace committee started a series of local actions, small meetings, film shows; these were linked with the signature campaign against the preparation of atomic war and all were used to start discussion of the questions to be raised at the conference. As a result of the interest and support which grew out of this activity the local committee was enlarged. People representing very wide sections of the community joined and the enlarged committee appealed to groups and individuals in neighbouring suburbs to join in sponsoring a district assembly from which delegates would be sent to the state conference. Among those who became sponsors were people well-known in local government, university lecturers, doctors, businessmen, the Australian chess champion and others, and a very successful Assembly was held on 16 November.

Trade union support

Among the trade unions the State Executive Committee of the Building Workers Industrial Union not only officially supported the Conference but sent invitations to all local building jobs. Job meetings were held every day for several weeks before the conference in order to promote wide discussion and elect delegates. The Boilermakers Union also sent out letters proposing the election of job delegates and the Seamen's Union in Sydney held meetings in ships in port with the same aim. The Sydney Waterside Workers Federation sent its president and secretary to represent it at the conference.

Reporting back Helsinki

During the last week before the Conference public meetings on the theme "Peace and Co-existence — Can we Ensure this?" were held in several districts of Sydney and Newcastle, addressed by the Rev. Neil Glover and Mr. Frank Nieass, General Secretary of the South Australia State Council of the Government Workers' Association. Both Mr. Glover and Mr. Nieass had taken an active part in the World Peace Assembly at Helsinki. In addition Mr. Glover spoke to a special meeting for clergy and Mr. Nieass to a special lunchhour meeting of trade unionists.

Reporting back meetings by delegates to Helsinki, which are still going on, played an important part in interesting new circles in the conference. These report-backs take place not only in public meetings, but in organisations and in special gatherings for people of special interests. For example Mrs. Lucy Woodcock has been speaking to a series of special meetings for teachers. Mr. W. Morrow, Secretary of the New South Wales Peace Council, who is a member of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace and a former Labour Senator, spoke to a meeting of the Federal Council of the Waterside Workers Federation.

The pamphlet on the Helsinki Assembly by Mr. Frank Nieass (with foreword by Dr. H. V. Evatt) has also done much to help the conference and to increase co-operation among all who work for peace. Over 30,000 copies of this pamphlet had been sold by the beginning of November; the Central Council of the Miner's Federation has decided to order 10,000 copies for circulation among miners.

Nuclear weapons

The campaign against the preparation of atomic war has won further support in New South Wales with the signatures of three further Members of Parliament from the Newcastle Area. The New South Wales Peace Council not only raised the question of nuclear weapons at the "Australian Policy for Peace and Co-existence" Conference; it has proposed that all candidates in the Federal parliamentary elections be asked to state their views on it and in particular on the question of the tests of nuclear weapons planned to take place in Australia in 1956. The Council is planning a series of deputations to senators and M.P.s in the state to inform them of the number of people in their constituencies who have signed the Vienna Appeal. The total number of signatures in New South Wales had reached 172,000 at the beginning of November.

A local conference

In the Sutherland District of Sydney, near which the Australian Government proposes to build a nuclear reactor station, a local conference mainly sponsored by those who sponsored the Vienna Appeal in the district was held in October. It was addressed by the Professor of Pharmacology of Sydney University and by the Chairman of the Boilermakers Society; representatives of many trade union branches women's organisations, Parents and Citizens Associations, religious bodies and other groups took part. The conference elected a continuation committee to carry on its work and adopted a resolution condemning experiments with nuclear weapons and calling on the government to take action to prevent the use of atomic energy for war purposes and to see that Australian uranium was not used for other than peaceful purposes. The continuation committee was represented at the Conference on 26 and 27 November.

At the time of going to press the results of the Sydney conference had not been received. A further report is expected for the next issue of the *Bulletin*.

LET NEW ZEALAND PLAY A GREATER ROLE FOR PEACE says Peace Council

As part of the campaign leading up to the Foreign Ministers' Conference the New Zealand Peace Council issued a special leaflet, "The Geneva Spirit," calling for support for the campaign against atomic war.

Underneath a photograph of the four Heads of Governments at Geneva the leaflet says,

> "There was a fifth power at this meeting. It was the urgent desire of the ordinary people of the world for peace. These people, and among them the great majority of New Zealanders, cherish the hope that the forces for peace continue to gain strength and that peace will be preserved."

The leaflet ends with the words: " Please help New Zealand to play a greater role in the cause of world peace."

The New Zealand Peace Council sent a letter to the Foreign Ministers at Geneva calling for "real progress in the realisation of the directives submitted to you by the four Heads of Governments," which ended

> "We further respectfully suggest that the prospects of durable peace would be strengthened if the same methods which produced such remarkable results in easing tension in Europe at the Geneva Conference last July were also applied to the problems of East Asia and the Pacific area."

Celebration of 1955 Cultural Anniversaries

AS 1955 draws to a close, it can be said with satisfaction that, this year, the great cultural anniversaries have been celebrated on a more impressive and wider scale than ever before. On the initiative of the World Council of Peace, the life and work of Whitman, Cervantes, Mickiewicz, Montesquieu, Andersen and Schiller have been honoured in many countries. Moreover, government institutions and various cultural associations have, for their part, sponsored events of great interest. It can also be stated that broad celebration committees including intellectuals of the most varied points of view have been set up independently in some countries to pay tribute to one or other of these great figures. Foreign personalities have been specially invited to take part in many of these ceremonies. Thus the celebration of these anniversaries has helped to bring out, in the cultural field, the common interests of the peoples and the need for closer friendly co-operation between all nations.

Tributes to Mickiewicz

The centenary of the death of Adam Mickiewicz (November 26, 1855), has been marked by many commemorative events, especially in those European countries where he lived.

POLAND

Poland, Mickiewicz' homeland, honoured the great poet's memory in an impressive fashion. Ceremonies were held throughout the country culminating in a meeting on November 25 in the great hall of the Warsaw Palace of Culture and Science, attended by members of the Polish Government, the most eminent figures of Polish cultural life, members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of all sections of the people. Eighty guests were present representing 33 countries: all the countries of Europe, and India, China, Egypt, the United States and Argentina. Mr. Jacques Madaule spoke on behalf of the World Council of Peace and Mr. Jean Thomas on behalf of UNESCO. Other speakers were Marcel Cachin (France), the Russian poet Stepan Shchipachov, Professor Ettore Logato, of Rome University, and Mr. Stephan Hermlin (German Democratic Republic).

On November 26 the Polish Theatre in Warsaw produced Mickiewicz' play *The Elders* in full for the first time.

A Mickiewicz Museum has been opened in the Old City. A monument to the poet's memory has been unveiled in Krakow and various commemorative events have taken place in all the major towns of Poland.

FRANCE

In France, on November 25, at the Sorbonne, which preserves memories of Mickiewicz, Mr. Georges Lecomte, permanent secretary of the French Academy, presided jointly with Professor Tadeusz Mikulski, of Wroclaw University, at a commemorative meeting, at which artists rendered short extracts from Mickiewicz' work.

U. S. S. R.

In the Soviet Union, further events have been held, in addition to those reported carlier, in towns where Mickiewicz lived, in particular, in Vilna, Leningrad, the Novogrudok region, and Odessa, where museums have been opened and commemorative plaques erected. In Moscow the centenary was marked by a special meeting on November 26.

ITALY

In Italy, where the poet also lived, his centenary was commemorated at the Capitol in Rome on November 26. Prominent figures of the literary, political and diplomatic circles in Rome were present, as well as a delegation of Polish intellectuals. In his speech, Professor Pollak, member of the Warsaw Academy, mentioned the close links of Adam Mickiewicz with the Italian Risorgimento.

FINLAND

In Finland, the Finnish-Polish Friendship Society has set up a committee for the celebration of the Mickiewicz centenary with Mrs. Kerttu Saalasti, Minister of Education, as Chairman. Members of the committee include Professors Rafael Koskimies, Eino Nieminen and Lauri Viljanen, of Helsinki University; its activities have included a big commemorative celebration at Helsinki University at the end of November.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

In Czechoslovakia events in honour of Mickiewicz began on October 18 with a special ceremony in the Great Hall of the Charles University in Prague attended by a large audience. Professor Jakubowski, of Warsaw, delivered a brilliant address on "Mickiewicz, poet of his people and all mankind." Similar meetings have been held in the towns of Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia. In Prague an exhibition has been opened in the Literature Museum reviewing the life of Mickiewicz, his travels in Europe and his poetic development.

AUSTRIA

In Austria, on the initiative of the Adam Mickiewicz Committee, meetings and exhibitions have been held in Linz, Salzburg, Innsbruck, Graz and Baden. In Vienna a big meeting was held on November 25, at the University, at which Dr. Rudolf Jagoditsch, Professor at Vienna University, gave a lecture which was followed by a programme of songs by the Polish singer Stefania Woytowicz. Programmes about Mickiewicz have also been broadcast by the Austrian radio network.

Hans Christian Andersen

The "Andersen Celebrations Month" in the Moravian town of Olomouc in Czechoslovakia was especially noteworthy. An exhibition at the Teachers' Advanced Training College included nearly three hundred illustrations, copies of old and new editions and various photographs and documents on Andersen.

Jiri Trnka's film based on Andersen's story *The Emperor's Nightingale* was shown several times very successfully and readings of his best stories drew large numbers of young people.

In Federal Germany, the Hamburg Peace Committee has published a pamphlet a short study of Andersen's life and work by Professor G. Willers, some of Andersen's poems and a story hitherto unpublished in German *The Story of a Mother*, translated by Professor Willers. The Hamburg Committee held a memorial meeting on November 13, at which some of the poet's poems were recited to musical accompaniment and some of his stories, including *The Little Matchgirl*, read.

Cervantes

In Syria Cervantes was commemorated on the initiative of the "Wahi Al Qalam" cultural association. Many Syrian men of letters, writers, poets and journalists attended the lecture given by Mr. Essil-Dine on Cervantes' life and work.

In Bulgaria, a special ceremony was held at Sofia at which Professor D.B. Mitov, director of the School of Drama, stressed the contribution of *Don Quixote* in realistically depicting 16th century Spanish society. The Bulgarian press and radio have also commemorated the first publication of *Don Quixote* and commemorative events were organised by the local peace committees and reading rooms.

Whitman

A gathering in honour of the anniversary of the first edition of the great American poet's *Leaves of Grass* was held at Pyongyang on the initiative of the Peace Committee, Korean Writers' Union and the government department responsible for cultural relations with foreign countries.

In the German Democratic Republic the German Peace Council is planning a big ceremony in honour of Walt Whitman for the beginning of January 1956.

In 1956 the World Will Celebrate . . .

The World Council of Peace invites the peoples to commemorate the following great figures of world culture in 1956:

KALIDASA, the Indian poet;

TOYA ODA, the Japanese painter known under the name of Sesshu, 1420—1506 (450th anniversary of his death);

REMBRANDT, the Dutch painter, 1606—1669 (350th anniversary of his birth);

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, the American scientist and publicist, 1706—1790 (250th anniversary of his birth);

WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART, Austrian composer, 1756—1791 (200th anniversary of his birth);

HEINRICH HEINE, the German poet, 1779—1856 (100th anniversary of his death);

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW, the Irish writer, 1856—1950 (100th anniversary of his birth);

FYODOR DOSTOYEVSKY, the Russian novelist, 1821—1881 (75th anniversary of his death);

PIERRE and MARIE CURIE, the French scientists (on the 50th anniversary of the death of Pierre Curie, 1859—1906);

HENRIK IBSEN, the Norwegian dramatist, 1828—1906 (50th anniversary of his death).

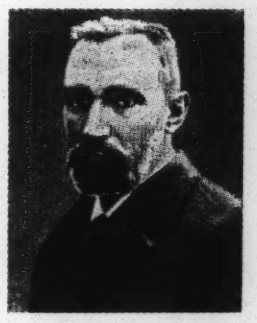
Heinrich Heine

The anniversary of the splendid German lyrical poet Heinrich Heine will be an occasion for honouring not only his works, but also his passionate love of the ideals of social justice, his great feeling of human brotherhood, and his desire that man should enjoy peace, bread and roses. With his Book of Songs in 1827 he introduced into poetry a new lyrical note which was to have a great influence. His later poems, particularly those brought together under the title Romanzero in 1851, surpass the former in depth of imagination. His prose works Reisebilder (Travel Pictures), Germany, Winter's Tale, etc., show his clear and elegant style, his mental agility and his ingenious and satirical language.

Kalidasa

Kalidasa is known as one of the great Oriental poets and the most famous writer of the second period of Sanskrit literature. It is, however, impossible to fix exactly the period during which he lived; the nearest we can get is the IVth or Vth century A.D. He will be officially commemorated in his own country, India, and throughout the world in 1956. His distinguishing features are his rich imagination, his lively feeling for natural beauty and the remarkable power of his descriptions. Three of his plays are known: *Sakuntala,* which is very celebrated and was finely praised by Goethe; *Vikramorvasi,* which, poetically speaking, is the most beautiful play in the Indian theatre after *Sakuntala;* and *Malavikagnimitra.* His lyrical poems are admirable in their feeling, and epic poems are also attributed to him. Many of his works have been translated into English and a few into French and German.

Pierre & Marie Curie

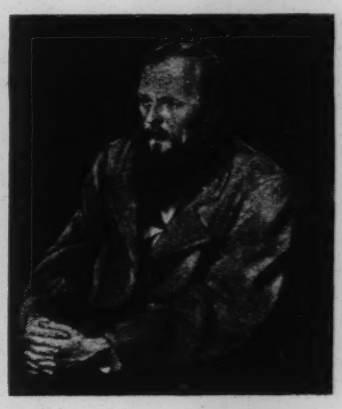


Pierre Curie's life was one of intense and fruitful labour, entirely devoted to science. Killed in an accident at the height of his creative powers — he was only 47 years old — he had already done research work of inestimable value in physics and chemistry. With the collaboration of that admirable woman, Marie Curie, he had in 1898 made the discovery that was to have such extraordinary consequences: that of the first highly radioactive element, and analysed its remarkable properties.

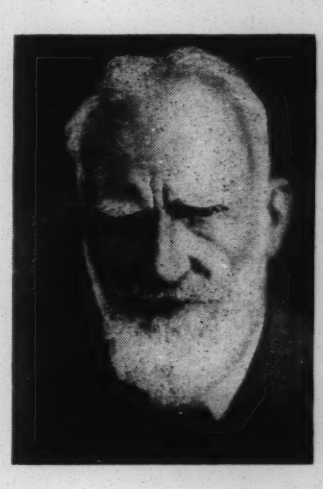
This great joint discovery of Pierre and Marie Curie, and Becquerel (who were all three awarded the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1903) lies at the source of the successive conquests of science, which have led man into the field of atomic energy. Mankind must remember that they were opposed to this scientific discovery and others becoming "a terrible means of destruction in the hands of the great criminals who are leading the peoples to war." They wanted them to be used for progress and peace. The best way to honour the memory of Pierre and Marie Curie is by working tirelessly to make this aspiration a reality.

Fyodor Dostoyevsky

The great Russian critic Belinsky made no mistake in setting a high value on Dostoyevsky's talent when he read the manuscript of the novel which was later, in 1846, to win great success under the title *Poor Folk* when the author was 25 years old. He shared the anxieties of the democratic and revolutionary youth of the period and in consequence was condemned to death three years later. His sentence was then changed to exile in Siberia. These sufferings, others he underwent later and illness stamped his work and led him into extreme mysticism. His novels *Crime and Punishment, The Brothers Karamazov, The Idiot, The Eternal Husband,* etc., and his other works have attained great popularity. It is not difficult to discover the strong influence of this great Russian writer in the work of many moderns.



George Bernard Shaw



At his death in 1950 Shaw was 95 years old but he had retained to his last days the agile and independent mind, the capacity for whirlwind polemic and the full support for the cause of progress and peace which had always marked his attitude and his writings. The famous Irish dramatist never considered himself above the *mêlée.* Whenever events demanded it he took a stand and expressed his point of view wittily and courageously, laughing at absurd conventions and prejudices — no matter how deeply rooted and private interests. Novelist, art, music and theatre critic, he left us many brilliant comedies, a large number of which are performed and read in many countries.

In celebrating the centenary of the great Irish writer's birth, the peoples will honour a man still fresh in our memories, whose work forms an integral part of contemporary culture.

Five Years of Effort and Progress

The World Council of Peace was formed five years ago by the representatives of the peoples meeting in Warsaw at the Second World Peace Congress The Congress adopted a number of resolutions including a Manifesto to the Peoples of the World and an Address to the United Nations which constituted the Charter of the new body.

By reference to the objectives fixed by this Assembly of the peoples, we can measure the ground covered in these five years under the stimulus of the World Council of Peace, and measure the considerable successes won by the peoples in their struggle for peace.

Ending of wars in Korea and Viet Nam

"...we demand the cessation of hostilities (and) the withdrawal from Korea of foreign armies...

"We call for the ending of the intervention by U.S. armed forces on the Chinese island of Taiwan (Formosa) and the ending of hostilities against the Republic of Viet Nam — military operations which also carry the threat of world war."

(Point 1 of the Address to the United Nations)

The peoples imposed the armistice in Korea in 1953 and the armistice in Indo-China in 1954. The tension over Taiwan, which threatened to become worse has been eased, and we may hope for a negotiated settlement between the representatives of the United States and of the People's Republic of China.

Opposition to remilitarisation of Germany and Japan

"We categorically condemn every move made and measure taken in violation of the international agreements which forbid the rearmament of Germany and Japan... We urgently demand the conclusion of a Peace Treaty with a united and demilitarised Germany, as well as with Japan, and the withdrawal from both these countries of the forces of occupation."

(Point 2 of the Address to the United Nations)

The peoples remain firmly opposed to the remilitarisation of Germany and Japan, and so the European Defence Community was rejected in 1954. True, the Paris Agreements were passed and ratified, but the German peoples themselves are realising more clearly with every day that passes how harmful they are and how they block reunification.

The German problem remains one of the most pressing, and the vigilance of the peoples is alive to it. And in Japan, too, very wide circles reject the rearmament of their country and are actively opposing it.

Right of peoples to freedom and national independence

"...we proclaim the right of those people to freedom and independence. At the same time we raise our voices against every form of racial discrimination, for it promotes hatred between peoples and endangers peace."

(Point 3 of the Address to the United Nations)

These rights and the force represented by the peoples concerned were brought out by an event of capital importance — the Bandung Conference of 1955. Government delegates from two continents, representing 1,400 million people, met together for the first time and affirmed their right to independence and freedom and their determination to defend them.

In the Middle East bilateral treaties are being concluded between certain Arab countries in opposition to military pacts which strike at their independence.

Banning of nuclear weapons; disarmament; co-operation

"...we present for the consideration of the United Nations, all Parliaments and all peoples the following proposals:

Unconditional prohibition of every sort of atomic weapon, and of bacteriological, chemical, poisonous (and) radioactive weapons)...;

Denunciation as a war criminal of the first government to use these weapons.

"The Second World Peace Congress... makes the same earnest appeal to the Great Powers and calls on them to begin, during the years 1951 and 1952, a progressive, simultaneous and proportionate reduction of all their land, sea and air forces by a third to a half of their present size.

"...These proposals for the reduction of armed forces constitute a first step on the road to general and complete disarmament, the final goal of all defenders of peace.

(Point 7 of the Address to the United Nations)

This supreme demand of the peoples has led the governments to start talks in the subcommittee of the United Nations Disarmament Commission; and important steps have been taken to reconcile the various points of view.

The question of control, over which there are still differences relative to the period at which it will be set up, was not neglected in the Warsaw resolutions, as the following from Point 7 of the Adress to the United Nations shows:

"These controls, to be effective, must apply not only to military forces, existing arms and arms production as declared by each nation, but also, on the demand of the international commission, must be extended to include the inspection of military forces, arms and arms production which are suspected to exist beyond what has been declared."

The Geneva Atoms for Peace Conference started off co-operation and partly dissipated fear and mistrust. The atomic danger is still there, but the peoples have clearly shown their opposition to the preparation of an atomic war and the immediate threat of such a war has receded.

Such measures as the Austrian State Treaty and the withdrawal of the occupation forces from Austria, the restoration of the bases of Port Arthur and Porkkala to China and Finland respectively, the reduction of armed forces in the Soviet Union, Great Britain and other countries, and the normalisation of Soviet-Yugoslav relations meet the peoples' desire for co-operation and understanding.

Great Power meeting

"The power of the forces of peace throughout the world is great enough, the voice of free men is strong enough, for us together to secure a meeting of the representatives of the Five Great Powers."

(Manifesto to the Peoples of the World)

After a long period of distrust the Four Great Powers met once again, first of all in Berlin, then in Geneva in 1954 with the People's Republic of China, and finally at the Heads of Government conference in July and at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in October and November.

These last meetings made no claim to settle all the problems, but they nevertheless ushered in the Geneva spirit which is favourable to understanding and agreement.

Talks which would have been unthinkable a few years ago have taken place between representatives of the People's Republic of China and the United States, and talks on a higher level are in view.

Trade and cultural relations; co-existence

"...we urge the restoration of normal trading relations on a reciprocal basis..."

"We consider that... the strengthening of cultural relations between the peoples creates conditions more favourable to mutual understanding...

"Accordingly, we urge all governments to play their part in bettering cultural relations among the peoples, so that they may become better acquainted with each other's treasures in the field of culture."

(Points 8 and 9 of the Address to the U.N.)

Official agreements have not yet been made, but for many months past there have been many visits by politicians, technicians, artists and sportsmen, and economic exchanges are developing. They are concrete evidence of the implementation of the five principles of peaceful co-existence formulated by Mr. Nehru and Mr. Chou En-lai at their famous meeting.

These five principles won the support of other important Asian countries such as Burma and Indonesia.

The Soviet Union also associated herself with them, and the visits of Mr. Nehru and U Nu to that country, together with the visit of Mr. Bulganin and Mr. Khrushchov to India, Burma and Afghanistan, have strengthened the bonds of friendship and mutual understanding between these countries.

We cannot wait for peace — we must win it

This magnificent watchword, launched at Warsaw, has been the driving force behind the activity conducted by the World Council of Peace. The stand it has taken and the campaigns it has led have always been directed to public opinion in all countries.

The importance of public opinion has been recognised by all the important leaders of world politics. It has shown itself with increased force and no one can now despise it.

The World Council of Peace intends to remain faithful to the mission entrusted to it at Warsaw and to the road it followed since then.

Reproduction authorised. Please acknowledge source.

Eigentümer, Herausgeber und Verleger: Roland Vuillaume, Redakteur des Informationsdienstes des Sekretariats des Weltfriedensrates, Wien IV, Tilgnerstraße 4/6. — Verantwortlicher Redakteur: Max Ungar, Wien XXII, Kraygasse 48. — Druck Globus II, Wien VI, Gumpendorferstraße 40—44.

BULLETIN OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Supplement to No. 23 (2nd Year), December 15, 1955

Table of Contents
1955

International Meetings, Congresses and Conferences

Arab Conference ..... Nos. 8, 9

Asian-African Conference (See Bandung Conference)

Asian Lawyer's Conference ..... No. 5

Bandung Conference ..... Nos. 5, 10

Conference of Asian Countries... Nos. 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, 9

European Conference for Negotiation on the German Problem.. No. 1

European Workers' Conference on the German Problem ..... Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10

Fourth General Assembly of the World Federation of Scientific Workers ..... No. 20

Hiroshima World Conference.... Nos. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

Meeting of Mayors of World's Capitals ..... Nos. 18, 20

Scientific Conference on the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy Nos. 9, 13, 16, 17

Tenth Assembly of the World Federation of United Nations Associations..... No. 18

Warsaw Meeting for Negotiation on the German Problem..... No. 5

World Conference of Buddhists . No. 4

World Congress of Mothers..... Nos. 11, 13, 14

World Festival of Youth and Students for Peace ..... Nos. 13, 14, 16

32.26.74

National Congresses and Conferences

All India Conference for Asian Solidarity ..... Nos. 20, 21, 22

All India Congress for Peace and Asian Solidarity ..... Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4

Argentine National Assembly .. Nos. 22, 23

Argentine National Conference against the Preparation of Atomic War ..... No. 5

Brazilian National Peace Assembly ..... No. 11

Burmese Peace Conference ..... No. 11

Canadian Forum on Peace ..... Nos. 18, 20, 21, 22

Colombian Peace Conference .... No. 9

Conference of the Spanish Peace Movement in France ..... No. 13

Danish Peace Conference ..... Nos. 22, 23

Fourth Bulgarian Peace Congress No. 10

Fourth Hungarian Peace Congress Nos. 4, 7

Italian National Peace Congress No. 22

Japanese National Congress for the Banning of Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs ..... Nos. 3, 4

Korean National Peace Congress No. 12

Mexican National Assembly for Peace and Security ..... Nos. 2, 5

Second Lebanese Peace Congress No. 5

World Council of Peace

Appeal against the Preparations for Atomic War ..... No. 3

Appeal to the Peoples of Europe .. No. 3

Appeal to Public Opinion ..... No. 20

For a World Assembly for Peace No. 7

Meetings of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace ..... Nos. 4, 19, 20

Session of the World Council of Peace ..... No. 13

Speech of Professor Joliot-Curie No. 9

Statements of the Bureau of the World Council of Peace ..... Nos. 3, 7

Statements by Professor Joliot-Curie ..... Nos. 3, 15, 23

Statements of the Secretariat of the World Council of Peace ... Nos. 10, 11

Helsinki Appeal ..... No. 13

Reproduction authorised. Please acknowledge source.

Eigentümer, Herausgeber und Verleger: Roland Vuillaume. Verantwortlicher Redakteur: Gertrude Kaufmann, beide Wien IV, Moellwaldplatz 5 — Druck: Globus II, Wien VI, Gumpendorferstraße 40—44

[World Peace Council] [1955]

32.26.23

A Great Danger Threatens the Peoples

The NATO Council has decided to use atomic weapons

'The Council considered a report by the Military Committee on the most effective pattern of N.A.T.O. military defensive strength over the next few years, taking into account modern developments in weapons and techniques. It approved this report as a basis for defense planning and preparations by the N.A.T.O. military authorities.'

(*Paragraph VI of the official communique published at the end of the thirteenth session of the N.A.T.O. Council, December 18, 1954*).

PUBLISHED BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE WORLD COUNCIL OF PEACE

Civil and Military Leaders Confirm their Intention to Use Atomic Weapons

Field-Marshal Lord Montgomery

'I want to make it absolutely clear that we at S.H.A.P.E. are basing all our operational planning on using atomic and thermonuclear weapons in our defence. It is no longer a question of "They may possibly be used." It is very definitely "they will be used — if we are attacked."'

(From a speech to the Royal United Services Institution, quoted in the Manchester Guardian, October 22, 1954)

General J. D. Stevenson,
Commander of the 49th U.S. Air Division in Great Britain.

'Each aircraft to be seen here *(Bentwaters aerodrome near Woodbridge, Ed.)* today can carry a greater destructive punch to any one target than all the aircraft which were in these islands in the Second World War loaded with high explosives.

'Two and half years ago the 49th Air Division was deployed to the United Kingdom for the purpose of giving an atomic punch in support of N.A.T.O. forces.'

(The Times, December 11, 1954)

The N.A.T.O. Military Committee

'The annual review presented by N.A.T.O.'s military experts said they would swing into plans next year for the defense of the West with nuclear weapons.'

(New York Times, December 18, 1954)

U.S. Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles,
at a press conference, December 21, 1954.

'Tactical weapons such as atomic cannon are fast becoming conventional, Mr. Dulles said, and presumably would be used in the event of war. He said the North Atlantic Council had authorized the military commanders to draw up their plans and preparations on the assumption that nuclear weapons would be used.' *(The New York Times, December 22, 1954)*

Mr. Henri Spaak, Belgian Foreign Minister

'This decision *(to use atomic weapons, Ed.)* answers the wishes of the military authorities completely, authorising them to get ready for an atomic war.'

(At a press conference after the session of the N.A.T.O. Council)

U.S. News and World Report
(December 24, 1954) commenting on the N.A.T.O. Council decision:

'Atomic and thermonuclear weapons will be used in a future war. The American armed forces will surrender no freedom of action in the use of these weapons from bases in this country or from aircraft carriers.

'The Allies will be consulted before atomic weapons are used, provided time permits. The Allies, however, will not be given a veto over new weapon use. There is to be no temporising, no shadowland of uncertainty about who can do what in time of emergency.'

According to the London and Paris agreements, the new Wehrmacht would have atomic and nuclear weapons.

'As nuclear weapons become more readily available the day approaches when they will be necessary and normal for all N.A.T.O. forces... The decision to plan on this basis seems, therefore, to bring nearer a decision to distribute such weapons to N.A.T.O. countries which do not at present possess them — for instance to Germany once she has become a N.A.T.O. member...' *(The Times, December 18, 1954)*

The Consequences of an Atomic War

The explosion of the first atomic bomb over Hiroshima on August 6, 1945, killed more than 200,000 people and its terrifying effects on human life continue.

In Nagasaki, over which another bomb was dropped, recent statistics show that of the 30,150 babies born in the city during the last nine years, 4,282 are abnormal—a proportion of one in seven.

Even simple experiments, such as those carried out by the United States at Bikini on March 1, 1954, caused the death of a Japanese fisherman, Kuboyama, while 23 other fishermen were taken seriously ill. Further results were the radioactive poisoning of fish intended for food and a great deal of other material damage which constituted a real catastrophe for Japan.

The U.S. News and World Report *of December 24, 1954, gave the following details:*

'Today, nearly 10 months after the H bomb explosion, responsible Japanese doctors report these things:

- All of the fishermen who survived now are sterile.
- The one who died after seven months succumbed to damages by radioactivity, primarily to the liver. Of the badly injured, all have liver ailments now.
- Future delayed-action ailments are excepted to appear, caused by radioactive substances now lodged in the bodies of the survivors.
- Present condition of survivors seems to vary for unaccountable reasons. None has regained his normal health.
- Damage by radioactivity apparently has centered in the generative organs, as well as the liver. Sterility, it now develops, became more and more complete.'

'Palpably Suicidal'

From an article by the Alsop brothers

'One five-megaton Super-SUPER will not only kill the unsheltered human and animal population in a area of 6,000 square miles; it will also immobilize the sheltered survivors for more than two days. Two such bombs will put an area of 12,000 square miles out of action; and 100 Super-SUPERS could destroy most of our major cities and temporarily paralyze a large part of the productive area of the United States. Such are the toys the nations are now playing with, in the game of the cold war.'

(New York Herald Tribune, September 28, 1954)

Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart, military commentator and military editor of the Encyclopedia Britannica

'In the case of this country, *(Great Britain, Ed.)*, where the vital targets are closely grouped, it has been estimated that as few as five thermonuclear bombs might suffice, and that 10 would almost certainly suffice to blot out all its main centres of industry — comprising half the population. Still fewer would suffice to paralyse the vital centres of France, Belgium and Holland. Moreover, paralysis and collapse can be produced by moral effect even where destruction does not take place...

'The supreme fact of the hydrogen bomb era is that war has become palpably suicidal.'

(Excerpts from a letter printed in The Times, January 3, 1955)

Eminent Scientists Warn Public Opinion

Albert Einstein

'We cannot stop warning continuously and repeatedly; we cannot relax our efforts to make the nations of the world and above all their governments realise the unspeakable disaster they are certain to provoke if they do not change their attitude to each other and their way of looking at the future.'

(L'Express, Paris, November 27, 1954)

Frederic Joliot-Curie

'As for hydrogen bombs, whose power can be increased to a diabolical extent, it can even be foreseen that their use would risk making all life on our world impossible.

'When one talks about world war today, that is what is implied. How then is it possible to remain indifferent in the face of such dangers? The simple instinct of self-preservation must make all mankind unite now to demand more than ever the prohibition of these fearful weapons.'

(Speech in Paris, October 4, 1954)

J. Robert Oppenheimer

'You can certainly destroy enough of humanity so that only the greatest act of faith can persuade you that what is left will be human.'

(New York Herald Tribune, January 6, 1955)

Charles Noel Martin

(in a report presented to the French Academy of Sciences)

'Since nuclear bombs were first exploded ten years ago, the earth has been used as a laboratory and everything living, man included, as guinea pigs. The consequences will be spread out over years, even generations.'

(L'Express, Paris, November 27, 1954)

E. H. S. Burhop

'Thermonuclear weapons, used "tactically" on the Elbe, may produce death and injury due to radioactive "fall-out" on Oslo, Amsterdam, Paris and London. Over vast areas of Europe the ground will become so contaminated that life will be insupportable and over a very much wider area the grain and vegetable crops and the fish of the sea will be in danger of radioactive contamination. The "tactical" use of nuclear weapons as planned by the Western powers in the event of war will mean death, immediate or delayed, to countless millions of European civilians.'

(In a specially written article on the effects of the N.A.T.O. Council's decision)

Public Outcry against Preparations for Atomic War

The Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Hewlett Johnson

'Has the Christian idea of God sunk so far behind the pre-Christian idea, that Christians are not prepared to utter protest at the command of the Atlantic Pact Ministers last Friday to the Western Powers' Generals: "Go ahead with your plans for the hydrogen bomb war with all available atomic and nuclear weapons."'

(*Sermon in Canterbury Cathedral, December 19, 1954*)

22 Million Signatures against the Atomic Bomb in Japan

The Japanese National Council against A and H bombs announced in December 1954 that, to date, 22 million Japanese had signed the petition demanding the banning of atomic weapons. This petition has been presented to the government.

(*From the press*)

The Coventry-Stalingrad Joint Appeal, sent to U.N.O. in November 1954:

'We consider that it is our moral duty and right to call on the United Nations Organisation to take necessary measures to secure the banning of atom and hydrogen weapons, to prohibit their production and secure their complete removal from the armaments of states...

'We are firmly convinced that the outlawing of atom and hydrogen weapons would contribute greatly to the peace of the world and result in the immediate release of the tension between the countries.'

Walter Reuther, President of the C.I.O., *in an interview:*

'I believe that world problems cannot be solved by military means. On the contrary, an atomic war could not lead to victory but only to general destruction.'

(*Arbeiter-Zeitung, Vienna, December 19, 1954*)

Message sent to the United Nations in 1954 by the doctors of Rosario in Argentina

'Can we who, when we adopted the medical profession, took the oath to preserve life and relieve the sufferings of men, go about our business with a clear mind and tranquilly draw up plans for the future when weapons capable of killing many millions of men and women in a few hours are being prepared and stockpiled?'

Neuer Vorwärts, newspaper of the German Social Democratic Party, *in its editorial of December 31, 1954*

'The new scientific knowledge resulting from the splitting of the atom opens two prospects before the human race: either it succeeds in placing atomic energy at the service of peaceful construction, thus creating the possibility of overcoming in a comparatively short space of time, through new and revolutionary methods of production, the poverty and famine from which many peoples of the earth are still suffering; or else atomic energy will remain in the service of the policy of military strength, in which case a future war will end in the destruction of civilisation...'

Pravda, December 16, 1954

'The whole Soviet people have indignantly condemned the sabre-rattling of the American militarists with their atomic weapons, and demand a ban on them.'

The Peoples' Action Must Stop Atomic War

'Today, when a great number of atomic weapons have been produced and when even more powerful weapons have been perfected and tested — with what tragic results — an attempt is being made to override the censure of public opinion and to lead it, by stages, to accept the possible use of tactical atomic weapons, then strategic atom bombs, and finally thermonuclear bombs. It would appear that henceforth discussion should only bear on how nuclear weapons should be used, whereas the first and only problem is the very principle of the use of these weapons.

'In short, these recent decisions of the Atlantic Council are the final touch to the preparations for unleashing atomic war.

'Once nuclear war began, it would be waged with the full range of existing weapons. Think of the deserts that are Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Think of the unfortunate victims in the Pacific *who were hundreds of miles away* from the explosion on March 1, 1954. Tell yourself that nowhere will you be safe and that effective civil defence is an illusion. Understand that the nuclear bombing of any target in the world will sow immediate or delayed death even in places very far away.

'The problem that is raised is not that of the level — General Staff, Minister, or meeting of Ministers, with or without veto, — at which atomic war will be decided on. The problem is: will mankind accept the ruins and destruction, the death of hundreds of millions of living beings, wretchedness for the survivors and the probable birth of freaks, and even the possible annihilation of all life on our planet?'

From a statement by the President of the World Council of Peace, **Frédéric Joliot-Curie,** *January 13, 1955*

Appeal against the Preparations for Atomic War

Today, certain governments are preparing to let loose atomic war.

They are trying to make the peoples accept it as inevitable.

The use of atomic weapons would result in a war of extermination.

We declare that any government that lets loose atomic war will forfeit the trust of its people and find itself condemned by every people of the world.

Now and in the future, we shall oppose those who organise atomic war.

We demand the destruction of all stocks of atomic weapons wherever they may be and the immediate stopping of their manufacture.

Vienna, January 19, 1955

Eigentümer, Herausgeber und Verleger: Roland Vuillaume. Redakteur des Informationsdienstes des Sekretariats des Weltfriedensrates, Wien IV, Tilgnerstraße 4/6 — Verantwortlicher Redakteur: Max Ungar, Wien XXII, Kraygasse 48. — Druck: Globus II, Wien VI, Gumpendorferstraße 40—44

February 1, 1955

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION
40 Mt. Vernon Street
Boston, 8, Mass.

Gentlemen:

You are, of course, familiar with the address of General Douglass MacArthur at Los Angeles January 26th, 1955. General MacArthur is perhaps the outstanding military leader of the world today. When such a personage declares that war today is utterly useless, this is epoch-making.

I write to suggest that this entire speech be translated into all modern languages and distributed over the world. I trust you will give this idea serious attention.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

BB:lh

27-10-93

[Zekelkeyzulu] DENVER 1, COLORADO
P.O.BOX 2661
MAY 7th 1955

Dr W.E.B.DU BOIS
31 Grace Court
Brooklyn N.Y.

Dear Sir;
I obtaine your address from Mr J.A.Rogers who writes for the "Courier"since I could not locate your name listed in the N.Y.Telephone book at the public library, first I must say that you many books on our peoples are among the best so very good are they,I have read most of them I am not reading the "Negro" "Color and Democracy"I work with the "Union of Pan African communities"a recent formed post-war African peoples nationalist society,that hav made wonderfule progess in the fight to weld our peoples into a common fight for African National Liberation,I shall send you our recently printed book on the aims and objectives.

I sent one of your books to a Dr Von-Leers in Argentina the book was "The World and Africa"Dr Von Leers is a German exile who was once held in American POW camp but escaped before the war was over (where i do not know) he serves on the staff of"Editorial Durer" and "Der Weg"that is published in Argentina,it is a post war Voice of German Nationalist,Dr Von Leers is a old historian,and i have much interest in our peoples and their struggle especially in Africa,the magazine "Der Weg"carred a article by me last year that was very widely circulated among German Nationalist,(Konrad Adneaur and Company have tried to ban the sale of this Magazine in Germany(west)but they havent been very successful?,the German Doctor was so highly impressed by your book that he do wish to corresponde with you I have spoke of you to him in all of my letters,as i have also mention mr J.A.Rogers to him and have sent some of his article to "Der Weg", made the first gesture towards the Germans soon after they published the Book on "Allied Crimes against the German Peoples in the anglo american Rocky mountian news in Denver was carred a article on the publication of this book in which some reference was made to the "Negro"troops,I wrote a very long leeter to the publisher with strong but logic words i expected it to be considered a insult to them,but instead they printed it in their magazines and papers,and apologized and no harm was meant in referring to the behavior of Negro troops fighting for the Anglo Saxon Americans,the germsn requested that I send them books and materials on My Peoples for they werer totally ignorant to the problems that confront our peoples your book was the first i sent i suggested to the germans that they now are as friendless as we are and Germany today is by fate allied with the peoples of Africa and Asia in the fight for National Liberation and to LET BYGONES BE BYGONES and fight together against the same common foe for the obvious same common cause,German Exiles all over the world have endorsed the ideal that Africans and Germans should become blood allies as two colonial peoples who have no taste for the Anglo West or Slovak East, I have waisted no time in trying to unite Black Nationalist with German Nationalist in the fight for the same common cause,ALL MEANS ARE JUSTIFIED. my dissappoint with the American Communist have not left me with very good feeling towards the Soviet Union,in as much as i have been extremely chauvinistic since early school days in my on way Of AFRICA FIRST ASia Second or indivisible. I bear no ill will towards the "Nazis"after all they lost so i and a few others can now very safely"weap"over theur defeat.Dr Von Leers by his letter i know is a very find man,and is interested in our struggle so is all Germans of the Third Reich,I do not beleave that you should confuese them with such American Trash as James Madole Gerald smith,and others the Germans cannot prevent them from carrying on in Hitlers Name even thou the Germans have long casted Hitler into the Back ground as a bad reality for Germany,"Der Weg"have informed me that they have and do not wish to be associated with the "so Call American Nationalist Anglos" they do not send any of their publication into the U.S.for fear that it would be distorted and would do much harm to their honest fight for a FREE GERMANY they do not publish except in German and Spanish,you are much admired in Argentina,some Argentine Students have written for your books,I intend to send some to President Juan Peron whom i exchange Xmas Cards with every year, and also sends a Telegram on the 26th of July in memory of Evita his late wife who did so much for the workers and by the way despised the white Amies and english parasites

42-IA-34

42-IA-35

Dr Von Leers have requested your address, instead of sending it to him I am first asking if you would like to corresponde with him, and you may even send a article for Der Weg Magazine if you like, that will be up to you, perhaps you would be relutcant to allow your name to be xxxxxxx used by such hight officials of the pre Hitler Germany, but never the less, you have been for a long time indetified directly and firmly with the struggle of the African Peoples and i beleave that there is more you can do on the subject along with me and others as i said ALL MEANS ARE JUSTIFIED, I am sure you will share immortality in the future of the Awakining AfricanVOLK, and i do hope that you will not as a much brilliant AFRICAN FIRSTER who have so wonderfully served your race and stand your ground let any thang other than Africanism Africa First seperate your brilliant mind and sperit from the Glorious struggle of our race, what have you or I to lose, that we havent already lost, in my young years of study and political activities through mine love for Africa and un-deguised hatred for Anglo Saxon America i have grown a bit heart sympathy with the Germans and the Axix cause in General, Dr Von Leers as you will see in the enclosed letter warns me not to be a second Hitler in so many words SEE LETTER ENCLOSED) my dissappointment ssss that I spoken of earlier definitley had the ingrained Africanism involved, in which I would and couldent let any thang come be-tween me and my African Comrades where where i contradict my self all means was Not Justified in that case, i have and will always refuese to let any thang so influence me that it will seperate me from my peoples, nothing but death will ever come between me and Africa it cannot it would be impossible...

That is the reason that i am so induced to co-operate with the Germans exiles, they have much to offer and V*V i have reconized that for a long time, I have seperated my self totaly from any thang American I am a million percent African,

Black Nationalism is definite on the march every where our peoples or the man in the street would not be horrofied as he would have been a few years ago if he was seperated from the white man, that has fairly been proven by the amount of letters we have recieved from African peoples all over the world, all with the same tone and sentiments, AFRICA FIRST AFRICAN FIRST FOREIGNER GO HOME.

42-19-35

I would appreciate it if you would write Dr VonLeers a letter and introduce your self since i have made him very curious about our peoples, I have not sent him any of our leading magazines and papers just certain clippings for i would never give the white Americans credits for any thang they do for us their crimes against us is far greater than any thang they could ever do for us, there must be no compromise as far as I am concerned, "let bygones be bygones do not apply to the Anglo Saxon mad dogs just to the "Nazis" and others involved in world war two,

I AM NO BLACK AUXLIARY FOR ANY ONE MOST OF ALL NOT ANNIE ROPE AN CHARLEY HEMP,

since you speak German it would be nice to write to him in German if you wish he speaks and write very good English, and he must have some books that he could send to you he told me that he had a book by a English Writer who was beheaded by the MAU MAU in the Kenya National liberation war, the book was printed by Leakey i do not recall his first name, but he is dead now good riddings...

the books Von Leers said is very nice with a minium of Anglo Saxon propaganda enclosed is a letter that Dr VonLeers wrote me when you have read it and copied the address please return it,

HOPING TO HEAR FROM YOU VERY SOON

YOURS AFRICAN FIRST TSHAKA ZEKELKEYZULU

Tshaka ZelKelKeyZulu

P.S. if you write to him mention my name so that he may know that I foward his address to you.

[Zekelkeyzulu]

Denver 1, Colorado
P.O.Box 2661
May 19th 55

DR W.E.B DUBOIS
31 GRACE COURT
BROOKLYN N.Y.

Dear Sir;
Hoping that you recieved my first letter by this time,?
your Books and thoes by Mr J.A.Rogers have been accepted as the most unique and devine work on our Peoples and their History,in our Newspaper the Reminder we encourage our peoples to buy and study the work of you two,
I beleave that you are obligated by the inevitable to leave your peoples with a guiding Phylosophy and credo as Friedrick Neitzsche and Hegel left Germany that surely form the very natural being of every German being,having read most of your books over and over i find that sub-Conscience you have the instinct of Neitsche and Hegel,our peoples will not always be universalism in mental and physically and one day they will all be a part of Greater Canaan.Friedrick Neitzsche and Hegel is the guiding sperit of all Germans and their will to Power.we must not be like the whites our will must be to Force,what our race need is a Neitzschen Phylosophy as a guiding Light that can be inflamed and kept burning for all time the will to force is a natural reaction of our race yet unreconized by many, 27-13-21
I have not yet read a book of phylosophy by one of our Peoples,I can think of no one who is better qualified to leave such a vital immortality Phylosophy to serve the asperation and destiny and future of our Unique Race,I must admite that i do find much interesting ideal in books on "NazisM"and Fascism that certainly do appeal to me in all logical manner,the Soviet Union cannot hope to apoligize for the out ragese committed against our peoples primarily by English Speaking Pongos nor for the Jewish May Company drygoods that refuese to let our women try on hats before they buy them,no Moscow can not do that,If I was to be a good Marxist I would certainly tell the jews as the Anglo Saxon about their injustices while they hold out a hand of Brother-Plus Hood to us,I do sympathize with the few of my peoples who turn towards the Marxiian credo in a desperate hope of finding a physical and mental outlet for their centuries of griviences and embitterness that is the natural reaction against any social or political taboo laws such as is the American Wayism,with me my reaction are different from most? I not only find a outlet for my grievience in the cricles of German Nationalist exiles and in Germany but i have reconized the great potential ally and friend that we can gain among these former foes who now openly admit that in a sense Germans as now pure Asian and Africans and must caste their lot with our struggle against the same foe You should write the future credo of our National Redemption,I have no desire to be a part of the world but a part of Africa,My"anti-semitism" is not from the"holy book",but is from the reason of facts and experience,I am not very fond of the Jews they are just another form of white man Outmoded and more antique than the modern rodents that crawl down Mainstreet america,there is nothing to chose between the modern and the antique,let us not forget that Japan is colored was it not the Jew scientist who made that terrible destructive Bomb to drop on the Japanese,why wasn't it dropped on Berlin and Rome,even to the Nazi brutality to the jews,they felt a subconsciene relation to the Germans as from the same common orign,the jews would do the same for us should we have been or ever become the power that Jpan was, of course it will always be in the name of"Humanity"that required such mass murder of Japanese women and Childrens,there are countless abueses and injustices committed against our peoples by the Jews especially in the South where the Bnai Brith invited Herman Tallmadge to the Jewish Country Club to Speak,this Cro-Magnon rodent made wild attacks on our race that was greeted with thundering applauds from the predominant Jewish ordiance,most of the newspapers carred storys on the Jew-Gentile get together,the Jews are not my concern in any case unless they get in my way with their "holy Brother plus Hood"criticism,and when they do this

I shall have the Glorious honor of exposing their underwork and "Gentleman Agreements"made against our race,I have not found among the Jews any friends to our cause other than their psuedo"Brother PLUS-Hood"articles and books, to the Jew every one who do not think as he do and act like wise,he is "Psychopathic"Lunatic"which leaves me beleaving that the Jews cannot tolerate the asperation of any peoples beyond "Lover Your Broder"that include the Lynch Killers of Georgia,the Jews would be horrofied to know that many of our Peoples would welcome the friendship of the "Nazis"but when they gives the American Politicians like Trueman whoes hands are staind with African Asian Blood that is to be accepted as a what comes Natural,Herman Tallmadge was invited to speak at a Bnai Brith-anti Defamation League rally in Atlantia Georgia,but this summer A African Nationalist Group is to hold a meeting in the East perhaps N.Y.and two outstanding Pro German writers is to be invited to speak at the meeting and when they do please watch the hysterical reaction of the Jews that we should invite "nazis"to our meeting, no reference will be made to the fact that the lynch killer tallmadge was invited to the Bnai Brith Social in Atlanta, wat the Jews do is Jewish business but what we do is also Jewish Business, the Soviet Union and its Communist agents insults our race,when they tell us we must not hate the American white man and the Jews,but when you ask the Communist about forgiving the "Nazi"and releasing them from Prison thangs change like day to night,yet they want us to forget and forgive the thousands and Millions of white anglo Murderers and supressors in the U.S.the Soviet Goverment is a insult to our peoples,if we forgave the lynchers would the Jews and Soviets forgive the Gasers of Germany who killed five million jews and 30 million Russians of course not thats different,?.

all means are justified in the fight for Africa,if we find that German allies can best serve our purpose and struggle then we will have no use for the Soviets beside what Black man could or would foreget that the Killers of Georgia Miss Florida still walk the street the Beaste of Cicero still go unpunish,and the Soviets have given not once assurance or indication that they will help us to throw of the white American Yoke of bondage and enslavement,there can be no compromise on this issue,the soviets will say that not all white American are enemies they certainly could not be friends in a large majority,awakining enraged Black Humanity demand unconditional total destruction of it natural foes and enemies to the last woman and child,England American Canada and Austrailia and Holland and Belgium are Natural enemies and to spare one is to spare them all, thatswhere Black Nazism goes into actionwith all the features of the third Reich with one exception there is no exception,we are African first indivisible to Asia we cannot forgive or forget the Meat pots of Mississippi and the frying pans of Georgia that easy,and the Jews should simply shutup the non sense about "Brotherhood"our peoples are now awake to this little plan to keep us silence and subdued with Crocidile words,instead of the lynch rope and tar,

I have found in the germans a friendship and sympathy unlike any i have found yet among non colored peoples,it is now a natural reaction that I urge and bring about a understanding between Awakin BlackVolk and the GermanVolk and urge unity between our Nationalist forces to fight for each others NATIONALoREDEMPTION against the same common natural enemys of both peoples,and Jewish Bortherhood and White American stupid Liberal do not appeal to me in the least bit,for

27-3-22

I AM AFRICAN FIRST
AND OTHERS SECOND
TSHAKA ZEKELKEYZULU

Tshaka Zekelkeyzulu

38-11-47

From Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
23 West 26th Street
New York City

February 3, 1955

A COMMUNICATION ON THE QUESTION OF FORMOSA

To the Editor:

Men who are willing to substitute common sense for power politics should sit down and scan maps of China and the United States. Suppose an island nearly the size of Holland lay a little more than a hundred miles off our eastern coast and was in possession of an enemy determined to use it for attack on us. This would be serious. But suppose that in addition, other small islands lay right on our coast, and had been seized and fortified by our enemy, with Chinese military officers and equipment on these islands. Also, that these islands have repeatedly been used for armed attack on our mainland. No great nation today would for a moment endure such open aggression. These facts in themselves would have been in the past ample cause for war.

Add to this the fact that Formosa for nearly 300 years has been universally recognized as Chinese and in Chinese possession, save when it was forcibly seized by Japan in 1895 and held fifty years. After the Second World War the Allies deprived Japan of Formosa and declared that it belonged to China. The question certainly arose as to whether Chiang Kai-shek or the Communist regime was the real Chinese state. Most of the civilized world recognized the Chinese People's Republic as the real China. The fact that the United States insists that six million people on Formosa constitute China while 600 million on the mainland are not only to have no recognition, but not even to be treated as respectable, may be justifiable to some. But surely to add to that the threat of war unless this great Chinese Republic should acquiesce in allowing a discredited man like Chiang Kai-shek to camp on their door step and bomb them at will — this no decent administration can ask.

By what far-fetched logic can Formosa, on the opposite side of the earth from us, be regarded as necessary for the protection of our western border? Does it protect our Phillipines? But we just announced the independence of the Phillipines. Does it protect <u>our</u> Japan, or does Japan belong to the Japanese? Do we simply pretend to own the earth?

Instead of clinging to such an untenable position why could not the President of the United States say clearly: "We ask that the island of Formosa remain undisturbed at present, eventually to be disposed of in accord with the decision of the International Court of Justice. All other islands, we agree, shall revert to the Chinese People's Republic. We recognize this republic as the government of China, entitled to a seat in the United Nations. We will neither aid nor abet war or hostilities between China and Formosa."

This would be the greatest step toward a peaceful world since Hitler's death. And what would we lose? To such an overture there can be no doubt but that China would assent. Of her legal right to Formosa there is no doubt. She will never surrender that right. But if without surrender, she is asked to await peaceful processes and at the same time is treated in other and vital respects as a civilized nation, she will sacrifice immediate war for peace and work with the civilized world to maintain it.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Note: Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois, writer and historian, is a Member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Recipient of the International Peace Prize in 1952; Honorary Co-Chairman of the American Peace Crusade; Vice-Chairman of the Council on African Affairs.

April, 1955

A PROPOSED DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE OF THE PEOPLES OF AFRICA

by W.E.B. Du Bois

The peoples of Africa, black and white, brown and yellow, have a right to Freedom and Self-government, to Food and Shelter, Education and Health.

We hereby warn the world that no longer can Africa be regarded as pawn, slave or property of Europeans, Americans or of any other people.

Africa is for the Africans; its Land and Labor; its natural wealth and resources; its mountains, lakes and rivers; its cultures and its Soul.

Hereafter it will no longer be ruled by Might nor by Power; by invading armies nor police; but by the Spirit of all its Gods and the Wisdom of its Prophets.

Men of all races are welcome to Africa if they obey its laws, seek its interests and love their neighbors as themselves, doing unto others as they would that others should do to them. But the white bigots of South Africa and Kenya; the exploiters of the Rhodesias, the Congo, West, North and Southwest and Southeast Africa, are solemnly warned that they cannot win. Their doom is sealed. We will be free; we will govern ourselves for our best good. Our wealth and labor belongs to us and not to thieves at home nor abroad. Black Africa welcomes the world as equals; as masters, never; we will fight this forever and curse the blaspheming Boers and the heathen liars from Hell.

Let the white world keep its missionaries at home to teach the Golden Rule to its corporate thieves. Damn the God of slavery, exploitation and War. Peace on Earth; no more War. The earth of Africa is for its people. Its Wealth is for the poor and not for the rich. All Hail Africa!

April, 1955

MEMORANDUM ON THE BANDUNG CONFERENCE

1. Ancient ties between Asia and Africa were many. (Read "The World and Africa", chapter IX)

2. Since the Renaissance (i.e. the awakening of Culture in western Europe in 1500 A.D.), Africa was drawn out of the Asiatic orbit into the European by the slave trade and American slavery. The tendency thereafter was for Asia to seek intercourse with white Europe which was controlling her, and for Africa to do the same. The policy of "divide and conquer" thus kept white and yellow and brown people from making common cause against common oppression.

3. The export of Indian coolie labor into Natal South Africa and into Guiana and other parts of the West Indies and South America in the 19th century introduced two different color problems into Africa and America, divided by language and religion. In South Africa Mohandas Gandhi defended the Indians against British oppression and also took up the cause of the Negroes. This eventually made the Indians and Negroes make common cause despite the efforts of the British to divide them. Riots between them were instigated even a few years ago; but wiser councils prevailed. Today the South African Indian Congress and the African National Congress are working hand in hand. This is also true in Kenya, East Africa, where the British tried long to drive a wedge between the two races. This might have succeeded because the Indians are merchants and well-to-do, while the Negroes are poor farmers and laborers. But Indians and Negroes have kept in alliance.

38-11-53

4. Strong effort will be made in Indonesia to drive a wedge between socialists (and Communists) and the Western nations so as to hide the real problem of exploitation of Asian and African colonies by the West. It must be remembered that socialism is the ancient African economy: common ownership of land; cooperation in farming and industry and division of income according to need and not according to private enterprise. What Africa needs today is scientific social planning and not the anarchy of Western private initiative. Even in countries counted as "capitalistic" like India, the widespread and growing socialism is far-reaching and known to all save Americans.

5. It must be seen how the U.S.A. is trying to bribe American Negroes to join Big Business by some relaxation of the color line, so as to lead them to attack socialism in Britain and Scandinavia and Communism in the Soviet Union and China. Negroes especially need today the guidance which Chinese coolies and Russian mujiks are getting. Instead ~~EK~~ our workers are bending not only beneath white industry but also under the new rich Negro professional and business class.

6. Asiatics are especially bitter at the use of African troops by Britain and France to subdue Asiatics. European and Americans count on this hatred to divide Africa and Asia. American Negroes seem unaware of this and go to fight in Korea and Japan with small realization that they are tools of the whites in killing, robbing and maiming colored people. The people meeting at Bandung are painfully aware of this.

7. American Negroes ignore or do not know what the Soviet Union has done against color prejudice and colonial exploitation. In no nation of Europe or America is there such absence of color prejudice as in the Soviet Union, which has no colonies. China treats Negroes as equals in every respect.

8. Since the Second World War every effort has been made by the U.S.A. to conceal the facts concerning Negro prejudice and discrimination here, and to over-emphasize every act of progress or even promise of betterment. No Negro who is liable to tell the truth about American Negroes has recently been allowed to travel abroad, while Negroes willing to conceal or distort facts are permitted to travel and often have their way paid.

9. It must be remembered that in the world there are twice as many "Heathen" as Christians; and that these Heathen will be in overwhelming majority at Bandung. Most of the delegates there will represent the 300,000,000 Mohammedans, 300,000,000 Confucians, and 300,000,000 Hindus in the world, and the 150,000,000 Buddhists. There will probably be more Mohammedan Africans than Christian. Care must be taken not to offend the sensibilities of those who do not believe in Christ nor his Church.

W.E.B. Du Bois

38-11-54

April 6, 1955

TO THE PEOPLES OF ASIA AND AFRICA MEETING AT BANDUNG, APRIL 1955

From W.E.B. Du Bois, citizen of the United States in the Sixth Generation; Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy of Harvard University; Life Member and Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Member of the National Institute of Arts and Letters; Founder of the Pan-African Congresses; Recipient of a World Peace Prize 1953.

38-11-58

TO THE BLACK, YELLOW AND BROWN RACES IN FIRST WORLD CONGRESS ASSEMBLED:

GREETING AND HEALTH, SAFETY AND PEACE IN THE NAME OF ETERNAL AND UNIVERSAL GOOD!

Because of my fifty years of service in the cause of the twenty-five million colored peoples of America I venture of my own initiative to address you in their name, since the United States will not allow me to attend this meeting.

We colored folk of America have long lived with you Yellow, Brown and Black folk of the world under the intolerable arrogance and assumptions of the White race. Today as we rise to our own feet and strive toward the Sun, we join you in hope and striving, and in welcoming to fellowship the nations of northern and eastern Europe who repudiate race superiority, recognize no color line and neither own colonies nor seek them. We all unite in the great and unalterable determination to be free, to live in comfort and health and to know the Truth.

We beg you to close ranks against men of America, Britain, France, Spain, Belgium and the Netherlands so long as they fight and scheme for the colonial system, for color caste and class exploitation. Especially do we ask you to oppose the hypocrisy of the United States, once leader of Democracy and Equality,

38-1-51

which now under the cry of Peace and Freedom continues to oppress Negroes and Indians, Central and South Americans, and musters the overwhelming part of her strength to spread war and destruction among mankind; who this very day from 600 armed fortresses all over the earth and especially from thousands of ships and planes blockading Asia and Africa, threatens the world and its civilisation with destruction by atomic bombs for the ends of pure selfishness and greed.

We, Americans of the helpless minority who remember the great Past with its Jefferson, Franklin, Garrison, Douglass, Lincoln and Stevens; and who see today great citizens of our state still striving toward the stars; but frightened, imprisoned, and not allowed to attend and lift our voices in meetings like yours; we who cannot mention Peace or work for the great ends of Socialism, -- nevertheless, despite the fact that even this expression of our beliefs may send us to jail or deprive us the right to earn a living, nevertheless are determined to let you know how many Americans are with you these days, white as well as colored; that we wish you well and bid you stand staunch and fast for Peace and Freedom, for an Africa and Asia equal with and independent of Europe and America, standing on its own feet, governing themselves as they decide, believing in such religion as they choose and not forced or duped with foreign dogma; and establishing and conducting their own industrial systems as they see fit and not as British and Americans command.

ALL HAIL, DARK PEOPLES OF THE WORLD AND FORGET NOT YOUR BROTHERS IN BONDAGE OVERSEAS!

To Negro Papers

May 2, 1955

Dear Sir:

There is being held in Finland, May 22 to 29, 1955, one of the greatest Peace Meetings the world has ever seen. The American newspapers with few exceptions are givint it no publicity.

It seems to me that the American Negro is interested in peace and has the right to know what is happening in the effort to stop war. For that reason I am enclosing some facts concerning the Helsinki meeting; the agenda of the meeting; an article of mine on the World Peace Movement, and some statements on the sort of warfare we can expect if we do nothing

From an article by the Alsop brothers:

"One five-megaton Super-SUPER will not only kill the unsheltered human and animal population in an area of 6,000 square miles; it will also immobilize the sheltered survivors for more than two days. Two such bombs will put an area of 12,000 square miles out of action; and 100 Super-SUPERS could destroy most of our major cities and temporarily paralyze a large part of the productive area of the United States. Such are the toys the nations are now playing with, in the game of the cold war."

(New York Herald Tribune, September 28,1954)

Albert Einstein:

"We cannot stop warning continuously and repeatedly; we cannot relax our efforts to make the nations of the world and above all their governments realize the unspeakable disaster they are certain to provoke if they do not change their attitude to each other and their way of looking at the future."

(L'Express, Paris, November 27, 1954)

J. Robert Oppenheimer:

"You can certainly destroy enough of humanity so that only the greatest act of faith can persuade you that what is left will be human."

(N.Y. Herald Tribune, January 6, 1955)

I am asking that as an independent editor you let the Colored people of this nation know what the world is doing and not leave them to the mercy of the white press.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

38-11-49

Negro papers May 3
Last draft

May 2, 1955

Dear Sir:

There is being held in Finland, ~~May 27 to 29~~, 1955, one of the greatest Peace Meetings the world has ever seen. The American newspapers with few exceptions are givint it no publicity.

It seems to me that the American Negro is interested in peace and has the right to know what is happening in the effort to stop war. For that reason I am enclosing some facts concerning the Helsinki meeting; the agenda of the meeting; an article of mine on the World Peace Movement, and some statements on the sort of warfare we can expect if we do nothing

From an article by the Alsop brothers:

"One five-megaton Super-SUPER will not only kill the unsheltered human and animal population in an area of 6,000 square miles; it will also immobilize the sheltered survivors for more than two days. Two such bombs will put an area of 12,000 square miles out of action; and 100 Super-SUPERS could destroy most of our major cities and temporarily paralyze a large part of the productive area of the United States. Such are the toys the nations are now playing with, in the game of the cold war."

(New York Herald Tribune, September 28,1954)

Albert Einstein:

"We cannot stop warning continuously and repeatedly; we cannot relax our efforts to make the nations of the world and above all their governments realize the unspeakable disaster they are certain to provoke if they do not change their attitude to each other and their way of looking at the future."

(L'Express, Paris, November 27, 1954)

J. Robert Oppenheimer:

"You can certainly destroy enough of humanity so that only the greatest act of faith can persuade you that what is left will be human."

(N.Y. Herald Tribune, January 6, 1955)

27-14-16

I am asking that as an independent editor you let the Colored people of this nation know what the world is doing and not leave them to the mercy of the white press.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

27-14-16

to Negro Newspapers

May 3, 1955

Dear Sir:

There is being held in Finland the week of June 26th one of the greatest Peace Meetings the world has ever seen. The American newspapers with few exceptions are giving it no publicity.

It seems to me that the American Negro is interested in Peace and has the right to know what is happening in the effort to stop war. For that reason I am enclosing some facts concerning the Helsinki meeting; the agenda of the meeting; an article of mine on the World Peace Movement, and some statements on the sort of warfare we can expect if we do nothing.

I am asking that as an independent editor you let the Colored people of this nation know what the world is doing and not leave them to the mercy of the white press.

Very sincerely yours,

W.E.B. Du Bois

DB:lh

48-11-7

To Negro Newspapers
May 3/55

STATEMENTS ON WAR:

From an article by the Alsop brothers:

"One five-megaton Super-SUPER will not only kill the unsheltered human and animal population in an area of 6,000 square miles; it will also immobilise the sheltered survivors for more than two days. Two such bombs will put an area of 12,000 square miles out of action; and 100 Super-SUPERS could destroy most of our major cities and temporarily paralyze a large part of the productive area of the United States. Such are the toys the nations are now playing with, in the game of the cold war."

(New York Herald Tribune, September 28, 1954)

Albert Einstein:

"We cannot stop warning continuously and repeatedly; we cannot relax our efforts to make the nations of the world and above all their governments realise the unspeakable disaster they are certain to provoke if they do not change their attitude to each other and their way of looking at the future."

(L'Express, Paris, November 27, 1954)

J. Robert Oppenheimer:

"You can certainly destroy enough of humanity so that only the greatest act of faith can persuade you that what is left will be human."

(N.Y. Herald Tribune, January 6, 1955)

48-11-6

sent to Negro Press May 10 1955

APPEAL FOR THE CALLING OF A WORLD ASSEMBLY FOR PEACE

In a world in which there are still great chances of Peace, new dangers appear which may destroy them all.

Only a powerful movement of the peoples can prevent the division of the world into opposing blocs, prevent the rebirth of the armies that have been the source of so much misery and mourning, and free mankind from the crushing cost of arms budgets. Only such a powerful movement can ensure the co-operation of all nations for their welfare, their independence and the security of all.

The World Council of Peace calls to all those whose activities make for Peace, to every man and woman who longs to live free from fear, mistrust, and hate for other peoples. It calls on them to get together before it is too late.

It resolves that a great World Assembly shall be held, including representatives of all the forces and tendencies that make for Peace to meet at Helsinki May June 22-29, 1955.

The decision to hold a World Assembly for Peace was taken by the World Council of Peace at its last session in Stockholm, November 18-23, 1954. More than 200 personalities and representatives of organizations, present at the session as guests, joined with the members of the World Council of Peace in issuing the appeal calling the Assembly.

In every country, the preparations for the World Assembly are giving rise to various activities with the aim of associating the greatest possible number of men and women with the Assembly.

In particular, many National Assemblies are taking place. They are called by the National Peace Committees, with the participation of well-known people and representatives of organizations and groupings which do not belong to the Peace Movement. They follow similar assemblies on a regional and provincial level, themselves preceded by local assemblies.

48-11-84

Another form of action consists in sending the World Council's proposals directly to all organizations and personalities working for peace, who are kept regularly informed of all points relating to the preparations and aims of the World Assembly. They are invited to take part in it or to send representatives. This method is being used in countries like Australia, Sweden, Canada and Great Britain, where 30,000 national and local organizations have been invited to join in the preparations for the World Assembly.

The following countries have announced that they are sending delegations to the World Assembly in Helskinki:

Albania
Algeria
Argentine
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Brazil
Bulgaria
Burma
Cameroons
Canada
Ceylon
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czechoslovakia
Eire
Finland
France.
German Democratic Republic
German Federal Republic
Gold Coast
Great Britain
Holland
Guatemala
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Irak
Iran
Israel
Italy
Japan
Jordan
Korea
Lebanon
Luxemburg
Mexico
Middle Congo
Mongolia
New Zealand
Norway
Paraquay
Poland
Portugal
Rumania
Senegal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Tunisia
Union of South Africa
United States
Uruguay
U.S.S.R.
Viet Nam

The following persons, among hundreds, have endorsed the meeting:

Tetsu Katayama, former Prime Minister of Japan,
Mr. Salvador Allende, Vice-President of the Senate of Chile
Mr. S. O. Davies, British Member of Parliament
Mr. Otto Nuschke, Vice-Premier of the German Democratic Republic
Father Ho Thanh Bien, Catholic priest from South Viet Nam
Rev. Ragnar Forbeck, First Chaplain of Oslo Cathedral (Norway)
Pandit Sunderlal (India)
Professor Felix Iversen, Vice-President of the World Federation of United Nations Associations

Dr. Josue De Castro (Brazil), President of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization

Jiichiro Matsumoto (Japan), Member of the Senate, former Vice-President of the Die

Rev. Dr. Hromadka (Czechoslovakia), Dean of the Faculty of Evangelical Theology, Prague University; member of the Central Committee of the World Council of Churches.

Rev. J.E. Williams (India), General Secretary of the All-India Federation of National Churches

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Cesar Dacorso (Brazil), Head of the Brazilian Methodist Church

Edouard Herriot (France), Honorary President of the French National Assembly

Jean-Paul Sartre (France), writer (will be at Helsinki)

George Branting (Sweden), Social-Democratic Senator

General Lazaro Cardenas (Mexico), former President of the Republic

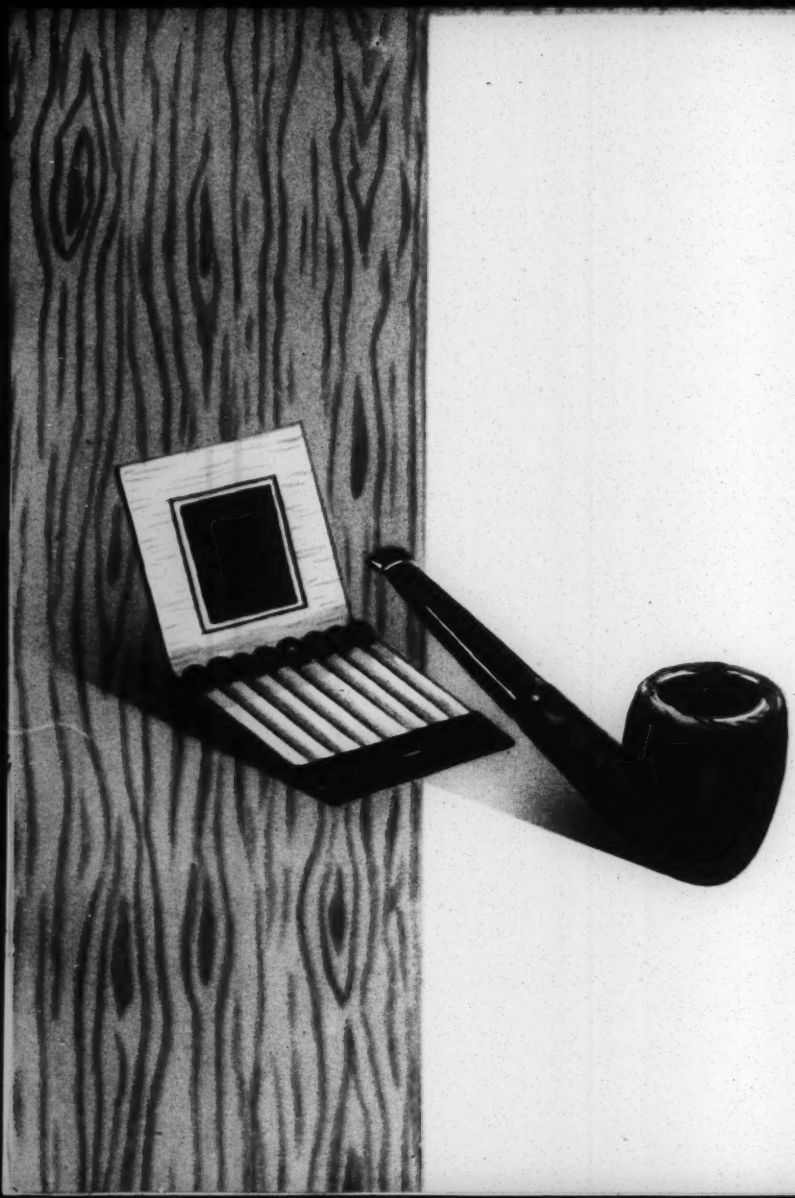
Jose Giral (Spain), former Premier of the Republic

01-11-84

15 B 3201

MADE IN U. S. A

WITH BEST WISHES
[1955?]
On Your Birthday



JOY ON YOUR BIRTHDAY.

Good luck all year long--

And may life always be

One Bright, Happy Song!

Happy birthday and best wishes
to a great American.
As Jewish people wish to you to
live to be 120 years old.
well wishers from Brooklyn.

41-19E-1

The Prometheus Fountain, Rockefeller Center
New York City.

Feb. 1955

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Greetings & yrs on yours 87th birthday, dear friend.

You are indeed an American Prometheus who has stolen the fire from Above on high in order to light up the world with the celestial fire of free thought.

May there come light enough to brighten the world yet to come.

Blessings and peace.

—Ces American Couple

959

Post Card

Dr. W. E. Burghardt
DuBois
23 West 26th St.
New York 10, N. Y.

FEB 19 4-M BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Kodak Process. 285 Lafayette St., N.Y. 12, N.Y.

If you'd be
WILLIN'!

and how—

from

Your own gift of goddessness

Hallmark

Hi!

Cards

15V106-3

COPYRIGHT
HALL BROTHERS, INC.

[1955 ?]

I'd be THRILLIN'--

41-19E-5

15/3155

41/2E/9

Mon cher Max

Je voudrais que tu
rencontres M. Dubois c'est
un gentil et intelligent
homme, il aime notre
pays tâche de le remonter
et rend lui son séjour
agréable à Paris.

Amitié

Yvette

March 31

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Hope you've found these useful or interesting — or maybe both. (I suppose you've seen the Nation articles by now but send them just in case.) If you want more material on Haiti & not just on U.S. aid — we have more — & would be delighted to send it to you.

I'd like to get them back —

Take me seriously about that article

Love

Betty

27-11-18

by WESTERN UNION

41-19E-25

U96CC JG NL PD

CLEVELAND OHIO MAR 1 1955

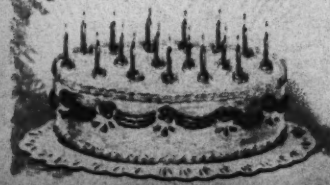
DR W E B DUBOIS

23 WEST 26 ST NYK

BELATED BIRTHDAY GREETINGS WE HONOR YOU AS ONE OF THE GREATEST AMERICANS OF OUR TIME WE ACCLAIM YOU AS A GREAT LEADER OF OUR PEOPLE IN THEIR STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM WE ACCLAIM YOU AS A HISTORIAN WHO HAS MADE THE RICH HISTORY OF THE NEGRO PEOPLE KNOWN TO AMERICA

TWENTY CLEVELAND FRIENDS

504A MAR 2



COPYRIGHT 1951 BY THE WESTERN UNION TEL. CO.

41-19E-14

1108-34th st.
Des Moines, Iowa
Feb. 21, 1955

Dear Dr. Du Bois;

Congratulations on your 87th birthday from one of thousands who are glad you were born and glad you are living, in the storm and stress of ~~the times~~, to a mature and fruitful old age.

I have pushed aside the luncheon dishes, turned my back on unmade beds to make the time to write, on this occasion, what I have often thought I'd like to say to you.

My childhood in New Hampshire was without contact with my people, except through The Crisis and the memories and dreams of my hard working parents who had come all the way from Kentucky that their children might have more opportunity than they did. My concern and deep social awareness was literally nurtured on "As The Crow Flies", Souls of the Black Folk, The Gifts of Black Folk and a few scholarly treatises on Negro History.

The point of all this is the stinging invective of a challenge to the freshman (and others) of Fisk University in 1928.

"None of you will ever cause any trouble by thinking boldly and imaginatively", something to that effect. I, who had waged a two-year battle to attend a Negro college, was outraged and insulted by your arrogance, sir!

41-19E-15

41-19E-15

Twenty seven years later, as a token of my esteem and gratitude, I offer my thanks, on your 87th birthday.

I cannot report that I am a distinguished member, or even a member of the "upper tenth" with whom my alma mater tried so hard to inspire me. Nevertheless, I think that there is room for pride in some of the students ranging around the foot of your great class in the dynamics of peace and brotherhood.

Permit me to share with you, the strains in the winds of social change that one may glimpse around here.

It was a negro woman who disturbed the interracial status quo of the local NAACP branch with a call for support of an alleged foreign agent, sold all the booklets, listened to all the hemming and hawing and back tracking and embarrassed explanations.

Gloucester Current's contempt for "local yokels" gave him cause, not too long ago, to wish a crack would open in the floor and let him hide. The same NAACP branch took pride in the fact that the Big Lie was challenged.

It was a mother who extended her hand to congratulate Gloucester on an organizational report and commented on his hysterical off-the-record tirade about all the communists going underground and leaving him and his courageous friends holding the bag. Her comment was, "Have you forgotten that eleven of them went to prison, two of them are negroes? Their pictures were in the paper. Remember?"

It was a white nurse who was ostracized and ex-communicated by unanimous action of negro nurses aides on her ward for taking the liberty to tell them what to think about Paul Robeson. Their angry words shocked the whole hospital, Ah!

Look to the Afro-Asian conference in April. Hear the faint stirrings in a million places in America. Believe that your teachings have not fallen on closed minds. Hold fast to all that we hold you dear to us!

With respect and affection.
A law student

A CANTATA FOR PEACE..for all voices
(to be read, sung, or chanted
with restraint)

C O M E !

Come,
I hear a sound
more than a drum
yet a sounding drum, come
over the near and the distant ground,
come,--listen! Now the dumb
have wakened from fear and from hate, have found
a voice, a multitude of sound..
First a hum,
then over the earth, the footfalls drum,
the voices come,
come! come!
Not in thunderous blasts of hate,
not in a festival of fear,
but the people come, late, late
but yet they come, singing, hear!

Come, come!
we are the sound
more than a drum
yet a sounding drum, one --skin --stretched, bound
across the drum of the earth we love,
singing the hope we're dreaming of,
sing, come!
Stay the hand that holds --hum!
stay the hand that holds --hum!
stay the hand that holds the Bomb!
that wields the Bomb, lords the Bomb!

Come, come, sound the drum
the footfalls come,
O song of peace, unleash the dumb,
waken the voices, man rejoices --
this is no final march to war,
no turning of earth to a flaming star:
this is the march of the blessed meek
to inherit the earth in peace..
we seek
to stay the hand that holds --hum,
stay the hand that holds --hum,
stay the hand that holds the Bomb,
that holds the Bomb
for a mountainous sum,
but we are S.me
no longer numb, no longer dumb,
no longer satisfied with a crumb,
and the sound of the drum
in our footfalls --come!--
will halt the Bomb...

for, without our hand,
our finger and thumb,
they'll threaten no land,
they'll make no Bomb,
they'll use no Bomb,
they'll buy no soul
and pile no sum...
yet are we numb?
and are we dumb?

Come, come,
no longer dumb, no longer numb,
use the power
(the land will flower
from the first hour)
but not for the Bomb,
never the Bomb,
never again for the Hell-Bomb.

 C O M E !

Sudden on all sides,
the veil lifts..no longer hides
my brother now from my opened eyes...
My brother is legion, and legion his cries
(now hear him come to stay the Bomb)...
Men and women from Asia's span,
European and African,
dark men, light men, yellow, tan,
a call for peace for child and man,
a Russian hope and American,
and a warning to whoever holds the Bomb
--we are one skin, and the world is our drum,
we sound the chant, Come, come!
no longer dumb,
the hour has come.

Now when the two billions' chant
grows huge from the first low cries of want,
sudden across the water
between the lands is the sound of laughter
in the knowledge of peace..
Yet never may the footfalls cease,
for only now can brothers be
brothers all and brothers free...

and there's work to do for you and me,
a road to travel, a long road
and a debt still owed,
Come!
the sound of the drum
calls from the fields and the mills, come!
stay the hand, stay the hand,
free the land --every land,
but stay the hand that holds the Bomb.

WILL INMAN

5 March 1955 Winston-Salem, North Carolina

7 March 55 -

Dear Dr. DuBois -

The prose of that chapter from your new book about Ghana in Mbh is magnificent! I surely want to buy a copy as soon as it is available.

Sincerely,

Bill McBRT

47-10-4/5

THE BLACK FLAME

A STORY OF FOUR SCORE YEARS

COVERING IN FICTION THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO FROM 1874 to 1954

42-1A-104

by

William Edward Burghardt Du Bois

Book 1 — Manuel Manuscript

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois

Shirley Graham

Elizabeth Moos

Abbott Simon

Priscilla Simon

Sylvia Soloff

Kyrle Elkin

Lillian Elkin

Alice Citron

Isadore Begun

Vito Marcantonio

Mrs. Marcantonio

Gloria Agrin

Graham McCanns

Doxey Wilkerson

Yolande Wilkerson

27-10-4

МЕЖДУНАРОДНОЕ

Air mail

Авиапочта

Dr. William C. Bozeman
c/o Counsel on African Affairs
53 West, 125th Street
New York 27, NY
USA

Москва, Ворс
42/1A/18

PAR AVION

У В.Е.Б. Дюбуа
США
Нью-Йорк 27
53 Уэст 125 улица
Совет по африканским делам

СССР, Москва
Ул. Калининская
16
Вопс

M. Kaiguchi

Tel (56)Kyo'bashi 1111

42/1B/11

Yomiuri Shim'bun
Foreign News Dept.

海口守三

讀賣新聞社 外報部
電話京橋(56)一一一一九

CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT

1. As used in this contract, "ticket" means "Passenger Ticket and Baggage Check," "carriage" is equivalent to "transportation," and "Carrier" includes the air carrier issuing this ticket and all air carriers that carry the passenger or his baggage hereunder or perform any other services related to such air carriage. For the purposes of the exemption from and limitation of liability provisions set forth or referred to herein, "Carrier" includes agents, servants, or representatives of any such air carrier. Carriage to be performed hereunder by several successive carriers is regarded as a single operation.

2. (a) Carriage hereunder is subject to the rules relating to liability established by the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air, signed at Warsaw, October 12, 1929 (hereinafter called "the Convention") unless such carriage is not "international carriage" as defined by the Convention. (See Carrier's tariffs for such definition.)

(b) To the extent not in conflict with the foregoing, carriage hereunder and other services performed by each carrier are subject to (i) applicable laws (including national laws implementing the Convention), government regulations, orders, and requirements, (ii) provisions herein set forth, and (iii) applicable tariffs, rules, regulations, and timetables (but not the times of departure and arrival therein) of such carrier, which are made part hereof and which may be inspected at any of its offices and at airports from which it operates regular services.

(c) It is agreed that Carrier's name may be abbreviated in the ticket, the full name and its abbreviation being set forth in Carrier's tariffs or timetables, and that for the purpose of the Convention Carrier's address shall be the airport of departure shown opposite the first abbreviation of Carrier's name in the ticket, and the agreed stopping places (which may be altered by Carrier in case of necessity) are those places, except the place of departure and the place of destination, set forth in this ticket and any connection ticket issued herewith, or shown in Carrier's timetables as scheduled stopping places on the passenger's route.

3. Insofar as any provision contained or referred to in this ticket may be contrary to mandatory law, government regulations, orders, or requirements, such provision shall remain applicable to the extent that it is not over-ridden thereby. The invalidity of any provision shall not affect any other part hereof.

4. Except as the Convention or other applicable law may otherwise require: (a) Carrier is not liable for any death, injury, loss or claim of whatsoever nature (hereinafter collectively referred to as "damage") arising out of or in connection with carriage or other services hereunder, unless such damage is proved to have been caused by the negligence or wilful fault of Carrier and there has been no contributory negligence of the passenger; (b) Carrier is not liable for any damage directly or indirectly arising out of compliance with laws, government regulations, orders or requirements or from any cause beyond Carrier's control; (c) in any event liability of Carrier for death, injury or delay of a passenger shall not exceed 125,000 French gold francs (consisting of 65½ milligrams of gold with a fineness of 900 thousandths) or its equivalent; (d) liability of Carrier in respect of baggage and other personal property is limited to its declared value which shall not exceed $100. (U.S. currency) or its equivalent per passenger, unless a higher valuation is declared in advance and additional charges are paid pursuant to Carrier's tariffs; (e) a carrier issuing a ticket or checking baggage for carriage exclusively over the lines of others does so only as sales agent; (f) if Carrier's principal place of business is in territory of the British Empire or British Commonwealth of Nations, or in Ireland, or if the law applicable to the contract of carriage is the law of any such territory or any part thereof, it is a condition of the contract of carriage that passengers and baggage are accepted for carriage only upon condition that Carrier shall be under no liability in respect of or arising out of the carriage, and that passengers renounce for themselves, their representatives and dependents all claims for compensation for injury (fatal or otherwise) loss, damage, or delay, howsoever caused, sustained on board the aircraft, or in the course of any of the operations of flight, embarking or disembarking, caused directly or indirectly to passengers or their belongings or to persons who, but for this condition, might have been entitled to claim, and whether caused or occasioned by the act, neglect or default of Carrier, or otherwise howsoever, and that passengers for themselves and their estates will indemnify Carrier against any such claim.

5. Baggage carried hereunder will be delivered to the bearer hereof upon return to Carrier of the baggage (claim) tag(s).

6. When validated, this ticket is good for carriage from the place of departure to the place of destination via the route shown herein and is valid for one year from the date of commencement of flight, except as otherwise provided in Carrier's tariffs. Each flight coupon will be accepted for passage on the date and flight for which accommodations are reserved; when flight coupons are issued on an "open date" basis, accommodations will be reserved upon application, subject to availability of space.

7. Times shown in timetables or elsewhere are approximate and not guaranteed, and form no part of this contract. Schedules are subject to change without notice. Carrier assumes no responsibility for making connections. Carrier may without notice substitute alternate carriers or aircraft and, if it deems advisable because of any fact beyond its control, cancel, terminate, divert, postpone or delay any flight or the further right of passage or reservation of traffic accommodations, and determine if any departure or landing should be made, without any liability except to refund in accordance with its tariffs the fare and baggage charge for any unused portion of the ticket. If question arises of an aircraft's being overloaded, Carrier shall decide in its reasonable discretion which passengers or articles shall be carried.

8. The time limits for giving notice of claims and the institution of suit are set forth in Carrier's tariffs.

9. The passenger shall comply with all government travel requirements, present all exit, entry, and other documents required by law, and arrive at the airport by the time fixed by Carrier or, if no time is fixed, sufficiently in advance of flight departure to permit completion of government formalities and departure procedures. Carrier is not liable for loss or expense due to passenger's failure to comply with this provision.

10. No agent, servant or representative of Carrier has authority to alter, modify or waive any provision of this contract.

PRT FORM 9253-1201-C-PNY-4-54

ISSUED BY **PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS, INC.**

PRINTED IN U.S.A. — DENNISON & SONS, N.Y.

FOR CARRIER'S USE ONLY

FROM/TO | CARRIER | FARE CONSTRUCTION

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM
Issued By PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS, INC.
SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON PAGE 2

PASSENGER TICKET AND BAGGAGE CHECK
PASSENGER COUPON

NUMBER 264-21 495951

FOR CARRIER'S USE ONLY — FROM/TO | CARRIER | FARE CONSTRUCTION — SUB TOTAL

COMPLETE ROUTING OF THIS TICKET AND

ORIGIN

DESTINATION

ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR — Form | Serial(s)

CONJUNCTION TICKET(S) — Form | Serial(s) — Form | Serial(s)

DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE OF THIS TICKET
OCEAN TRAVEL BUREAU INC.
FEB 23 1956
AUTHORIZED AGENT
71 W. 23 ST. NEW YORK 10

DATE AND PLACE OF ORIGINAL ISSUE

ENDORSEMENTS — Acct'g. use Only

AGENT

FARE CLASS/BASIS	VALID UNTIL	BAGGAGE Pieces	BAGGAGE Checked Wt.	BAGGAGE Unch'd Wt.	NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE FROM / TO	VIA CARRIER	Flight Number	DATE	TIME	Res. Status
RT					FROM Cleveland					
					TO San Juan	PAA	3/3	3/26	11 P.	
					TO Port au Prince	PAA	2/4	3/27	6 A.	
					TO Miami	PAA	456	3/30	12 M.	
					TO New York	NAL	416	3/30	5 P.	

NOT TRANSFERABLE

FARE $211.40 Cy
EQUIV. AMT. PAID Cy
TAX $21.24 Cy
TOTAL $233.64 Cy

NAME OF PASSENGER Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

FORM OF PAYMENT Prepaid

SUB TOTAL

Carriage/Transportation under this Passenger Ticket and Baggage Check, hereinafter called "ticket", is subject to the rules relating to liability established by the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage/Transportation by Air signed at Warsaw October 12, 1929. If such carriage/transportation is "international carriage/transportation" as defined by said Convention.

IMPORTANT - RECONFIRMATION REGULATIONS - *IMPORTANT*

FOR TRANSATLANTIC TRAVEL

ALL passengers holding **return** transatlantic reservations from points in EUROPE, UNITED KINGDOM, IRELAND or the U.S.A. Please contact the nearest Pan American Office by phone, wire (cable), letter or in person, not less than **72 hours** before departure, and reconfirm your intention to use your return reservations. **Failure to do so may result in automatic cancellation of previously confirmed reservations.**

When reconfirming reservations, passengers must indicate the address or telephone number where they may be reached in the city from which they will board their Transatlantic Flight.

FOR LATIN AMERICAN TRAVEL

ALL passengers holding **return** reservations for travel in either direction between points in the U.S.A. and CUBA or MEXICO or PUERTO RICO.

Please contact the nearest Pan American Office by phone, wire (cable), letter or in person, not less than **24 hours** before departure and reconfirm your intention to use your return reservations. **Failure to do so may result in automatic cancellation of previously confirmed reservations.** When reconfirming reservations, passengers must indicate the address or telephone number where they may be reached in the city from which they will board their return flight.

PASSENGERS NOTIFY PAN AMERICAN OF YOUR LOCAL CONTACT!!

In order to better serve you, when you are boarding Pan American System Flights at a point different from the one where you made your reservations, please contact the local PAA System Office to check your reservations and provide us with your local address and telephone number.

U.S. Keeps Detention Camps Ready

Six Units Maintained for Emergency Could House Thousands

By LUTHER A. HUSTON

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26—The United States could intern 5,000 spies and saboteurs almost immediately in the event of war, an invasion or an insurrection. Thousands more could be put in detention camps as fast as they were rounded up.

Another Pearl Harbor would not catch the Government napping in matters of internal security to the extent that it was in 1941.

No one knows who would be detained, or how many. If there is a "pick-up list" it is super-secret. The Federal Bureau of Investigation, which probably would direct the "picking up," is notably reticent about such matters.

But there are six camps needing only about as much work as would be required to make the beds and light the fires ready to receive those deemed dangerous to security if a national emergency rises. This writer visited three of the camps in the last fortnight.

These camps were established under a national policy fixed by Congress when it passed the Internal Security Act of 1950. That act authorized the President, in the event of invasion of the United States or its possessions, the declaration of war by Congress, or internal insurrection, to proclaim an "internal security emergency."

Powers Given Under Act

When such a proclamation is issued, the Attorney General is authorized to detain persons whom there is reasonable ground to believe might engage in, or conspire with others to commit, acts of espionage or sabotage. The law requires the Attorney General to provide places of detention for such persons.

In 1951 Congress appropriated money to place six camps on a standby basis. About $1,500,000 was spent to condition facilities that were taken over from other government services. For the most part they were Army or prisoner of war installations that had been abandoned after World War II. Some of them had deteriorated badly.

Prisoners from Federal penal institutions were transferred to the camps to do the restoration work. Roofs were repaired, plumbing made serviceable, some painting done and, at some of the camps, lumber and materials from abandoned buildings used to erect structures to replace buildings that had tumbled down.

Since the camps were renovated, no money has been appropriated by Congress for their maintenance. They are kept in repair and protected by the Federal Bureau of Prisons, a unit of the Department of Justice.

The six camps are at Allenwood, Pa., Avon Park, Fla., El Reno, Okla., Florence, Ariz., Wickenburg, Ariz., and Tule Lake, Calif.

Quarters for about 5,000 persons could be made ready almost immediately and barracks and other necessities could be expanded rapidly to take care of several times that number at the camps.

One Adjunct to Prison

For a time they were used as Federal prison camps and Florence is still so used. Four have now been closed and the one at Allenwood has become an adjunct of the United States penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa. It could be "reactivated" to detain spies and saboteurs if a national emergency arose.

The camps at El Reno, Florence and Wickenburg were visited. El Reno might be a "ghost town" of the old west if it were not for a bright red fire engine outside the gates and a forbidding wire fence, ten feet high, that surrounds it.

There is nothing at any of the camps to suggest the "concentration camps" that horrified the free world in World War II. There are cold storage rooms, radio outlets, shower baths, steam tables to keep food warm, modern laundries, up-to-date hospital wards, heating plants and air conditioning.

Recreation Facilities

At Wickenburg there is a wide parade ground where prisoners could exercise. Prisoners were playing basketball at Florence. Wickenburg and Florence have libraries and game rooms for cards, chess or checkers. There were table tennis facilities in the barracks at El Reno.

There are no barbed wire barricades to halt those who might flee or searching lights to illuminate the land over which they might make a dash for freedom. Control towers arise at intervals outside the high woven-wire fences and they would be manned by armed guards if the camps were activated. Now, even at Florence where prisoners are housed, the towers are not manned and the gates are locked only at night.

At El Reno and Wickenburg the fences serve to keep thieves and vandals out, rather than dangerous persons in.

However, they are not luxury camps, where prisoners might loll on beds of ease and grow fat on rich food. Life could be mighty uncomfortable at any of the camps.

This would be especially true if they were filled or perhaps overcrowded. Disciplinary measures and security precautions would be necessary that could make prisoners uncomfortable and probably very unhappy.

The official viewpoint is that conditions in the camps would be governed largely by the circumstances under which they were reactivated and the type of emergency with which the nation had to deal. The prisoners themselves, and their conduct would have something to do with the conditions, just as in other Federal penal institutions.

In the absence of evidence to the contrary and in the light of experience with American methods, the presumption must be that these camps would be humanely conducted, according to civilized rules and procedures.

If furor arose over the camps, it no doubt would derive from disagreement over who should be interned. Standards of what constitutes a menace to security are less clearly defined than those that govern humane conduct.

After Pearl Harbor, for instance, a great many Japanese were rounded up and interned, some in one of the camps still maintained. It later was acknowledged that not all of them were disloyal or a menance to national security.

Undoubtedly objections would arise over the detention of certain individuals if another national emergency arose. The Government's employe security program has been cirticized as unjust to hundreds who are not bona fide security risks. In the climate of a national emergency hundreds, perhaps thousands, could be sequestered in security camps who were not actual, or even potential, spies or saboteurs.

As in the last year, however, the official position probably would be that it is better to be safe than sorry. Those who now administer the detention camp program regard it as a precautionary measure and refuse to speculate on what might happen if it became necessary to populate the camps with enemies of national seceurity.

The Eisenhower Administration did not set up the program. However, it will continue to operate it on a stand-by basis in the hope that an active basis will not be necessary during this regime. Congress at any time could revise, expand or abolish the program.

There follows some details of the various camps:

THE FLORENCE CAMP

As Embry S. Osborn, the superintendent, was unlocking the door of one of the unoccupied barracks, a mild-looking old Indian came up and asked if he could enter.

"Why do you want to go in?" the superintendent asked.

"I've got some tools in there," the Indian replied.

After we had left the building Mr. Osborn said that the old Indian was in for a murder that had occurred during a drinking bout.

The elderly prisoner was doing time and proving very useful as a carpenter helping to keep the camp buildings in repair.

About 150 Federal prisoners are in the Florence Camp. Two-thirds of them are illegal immigrants. Others have been transferred from prisons to serve short terms, or finish terms due to expire soon. None is considered dangerous and the camp is a "minimum security" institution.

Anyone who wants to leave can walk past the gates if no one is looking. A few have done that. The catch is that where they would go is much more perilous than where they are.

If a fleeing prisoner goes a half mile one way he is in Florence, seat of Pinal County. If he goes any other way the desert is there to engulf him.

The Trail Is Clear

The desert can get terrifically hot and water is hard to obtain. Most prisoners are recaptured and usually they are glad to get back to the comforts of the camp.

A cleared area surrounds the camp fence and it is kept smooth so that tracks of a departing prisoner are visible. The direction of his flight is thus easy to determine.

The Arizona State Penitentiary is at Florence and bloodhounds are available to follow a fugitive. Sometimes, however, the dogs falter in the desert before the fugitives do. Tough men often can last long in the tough desert. But almost all are caught.

The guards at Florence do not wear guns. A small arsenal is at hand in Mr. Osborn's office, however, if needed to guard prisoners being transferred or for use in chasing fugitives.

Florence was set up during World War II for prisoners of war. At one time it housed 9,000, mostly Italians. These prisoners built a handsome stone shrine and erected an altar at which to worship. The shrine still stands outside the camp fence.

Many Germans also were kept in the camp near the close of the war.

Some Buildings Razed

As a prisoner of war camp it had more buildings than it has now. Many were torn down after the war, or allowed to deteriorate so they are no longer usable.

At present there are twenty-six buildings, all in good repair. In three days these buildings could be made ready to receive as many as 3,000 internees.

Nineteen of the buildings are dormitories, in rows on each side of a main street. Four are warehouses where supplies for the present camp are stored and in which food and equipment for a full complement of occupants could be kept.

The camp has a chapel, a television room, a library and a well-equipped hospital. It is the only fully air-conditioned institution in the Federal prison system.

The mess hall seats 168 but construction is under way that will enlarge its capacity to 380. Cold-storage chambers have been built from surplus equipment, a modern pumping plant provides water, there is a completely equipped laundry, a barbershop and a modern shoe-repair shop. A sewage disposal system could serve 20,000 people.

Grows Some Food

Florence grows some of the food for the prisoners. About eighty acres outside the fence are cultivated. The camp has a "pork program," designed to build up a herd of swine to provide meat for the occupants. A combine was harvesting maize to feed the pigs just outside the gates.

Vegetables are grown and processed in a modern cannery.

Inside the fences are about forty acres. The entire camp contains 500 acres, leaving plenty of room for expansion.

Outside the camp there are barracks that could be restored to accommodate between 500 and 600 persons. These might be used in an emergency to house women internees.

THE WICKENBURG CAMP

If spies and saboteurs who might be rounded up are given their choice they would be wise to choose Wickenburg. This camp was built as a glider training school for the Air Force during the war. Its buildings are of more substantial construction, its facilities more modern and its surroundings more attractive than the other Western camps.

It has been suggested that women internees might be kept at Wickenburg. It would house about 800.

There are eight dormitories inside a high wire fence that surrounds ten acres of land. A separate hospital could be provided as soon as medical supplies were obtained. Beds and mattresses are in warehouses, ready for immediate use. Venetian blinds are at some of the windows. Large picture windows in the dining room give a view of a hard-surfaced parade ground.

A completely equipped kitchen could be used as soon as the gas was turned on.

Wickenburg has a schoolroom, with blackboards and chairs. Glider students studied there when the camp was an Air Force facility.

For a time after the detention camp program was set up, Federal prisoners were kept at Wickenburg. It is now closed, with only a caretaker who reports to Mr. Osborn at Florence if anything goes wrong.

EL RENO CAMP

This camp was built solely for prisoners of war. Captured soldiers of Rommel's Afrika Korps were interned there. On the walls of the dingy barracks are pictures drawn by homesick Germans of scenes in their native country and sketches of regimental insignia. The Black Eagle of Germany predominates in these decorations, some of real artistic merit.

The prisoners were moved out in 1945, however, and since then the camp has been unoccupied.

There are twenty-nine buildings inside a fence that surrounds the camp proper. This is located on the old Fort Reno military reserve, once a cavalry remount station, of 8,000 acres.

Each of the buildings is about 100 feet long. Three iron stoves ranged down the middle would provide heat. An air conditioning unit at one end would help protect internees when the scorching Oklahoma sun beat on the roofs.

All the buildings are of frame construction, sheathed in plaster board. They are dull gray, with faded green roofs.

Near Federal Reformatory

What Oklahomans call a "norther" was blowing. The wind almost always blows and the few trees lean away from the prevailing wind. Cold winds in winter, hot winds in summer and a barren prairie provide a bleak aspect for this least attractive of the three camps.

The camp is situated across the road from the Federal Reformatory at El Reno, which houses more than 900 prisoners. Charles R. Hagen, warden of the reformatory, has charge of the camp. Prisoners keep it in repair.

Of the camps not visited, the best known is Tule Lake. This is located in northern California, near the Oregon border. During the war it housed about 20,000 Japanese. It was then the largest internee camp in the country.

After the Japanese were removed the camp was not kept up. Most of the buildings were torn down and it now has only about fifteen structures that could be used to house spies or saboteurs.

Avon Park, originally a Federal prison camp, no longer is used to house prisoners. It is kept in repair by the Bureau of Prisons and probably could house 800 or 900 persons if a national emergency arose.

The New York Times Dec. 27, 1955

DETENTION SITES: Six camps (underlined) could be made ready quickly to hold spies, saboteurs or other persons considered dangerous in case of a national emergency.

FOR THE HELP THAT I CONSTANTLY NEED

The letter quoted below was written by John Alden Carpenter, one of America's finest composers of music--winner of the Gold Medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters in 1947, and of other honors--shortly before the end of April, 1951. At that time he had been suffering from a grave illness which had continued, not for "two weeks" merely, as was said, but had been courageously endured for a period of two <u>years</u>. This ordeal he daily faced with a fortitude derived from his daily prayers to God.

> Your letter has stirred me deeply. You ask if I have found any inward reward from prayer in my own experience. I can answer strongly in the affirmative, as you can see from a very recent experience in my own life. Two years ago in New York, where I was attending a first performance of one of my new compositions, I suffered a severe fall which resulted in a broken hip. I was taken in hand by a remarkable bone surgeon at the hospital in New York, and from that moment on I have found that the difficulties of my personal situation could only be improved by learning how to pray; and from that moment on I have been constantly aided by developing my own ability to pray for the help that I need--for difficulties resulting not only from my physical weakness but for my own musical aspirations, which I was trying to keep alive all through this critical period.
>
> JOHN ALDEN CARPENTER

27-178-12

So testifies a maker of music, the whole of whose life was enriched by spiritual aspiration. In that same April, when, "lo, the winter is past, the flowers appear on the earth, the time of the singing birds is come," John Alden Carpenter, leaving the room in which he had listened to melodies yet unheard, surely went "out of doors" with joy, to hear symphonies beyond those of earth.

(Copyright, 1955, The Dial Press)

Daniel Guérin.
Où va l'amérique ?
42 th Street.

AS NECESSARY AS BREATHING

I know that if I let one night slip by without saying my prayers, I wake up the next morning kinda disturbed, thinking how selfish I've been that I did not give a few minutes to prayer.

Prayer and going to church regular gives me a feeling of satisfaction and a feeling inside of me that I can't describe--it's as necessary as breathing.

JIMMY DURANTE

Is there anyone in the United States--or in the whole world, for that matter--who doesn't know and love the little man who stands on these words?

(Copyright, 1955, The Dial Press)

27-78-11

Our unusual roof garden is cooled by invigorating mountain air

Swimming pool is fed continuously
by fresh mountain spring water filtered and purified
by latest U.S. "Permutit" Equipment

HOTEL *Choucoune* HAITI

For your enjoyment:

- *Air-conditioned lounge*
- *Swimming pool with filters and purified water*
- *Roof garden*
- *Four bars*
- *Night club "Cabane Choucoune"*

For your comfort:

- *All outside air-conditioned rooms*
- *Private baths and showers*
- *Telephone in every room*
- *Valet and laundry service*
- *Room service*

YOUR TRAVEL AGENT

Color photographs from Kodachromes by Byron Coroneos, Port-au-Prince, Haiti
Printed by Brönners Druckerei (Inh. Breidenstein), Frankfurt am Main, Germany

HOTEL *Choucoune*

PETION-VILLE

(ALTITUDE: 1200 FEET)

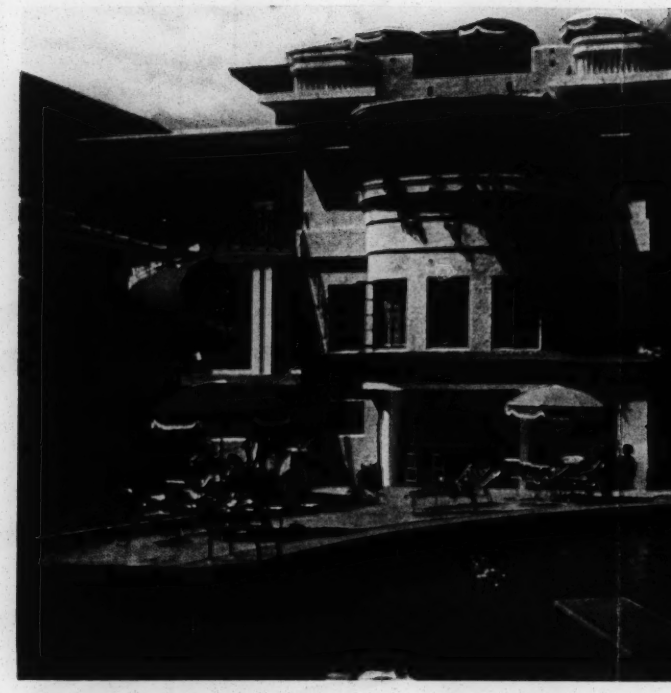
TEN MINUTES BY CAR FROM

PORT-AU-PRINCE

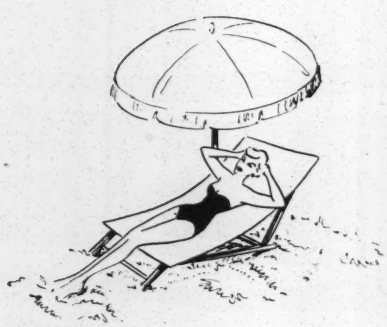
HAITI

Smoke, dream and have a quiet doze in our cozy air-conditioned lounge

Spotless rooms are styled in the modern manner and fully air-conditioned with individual control



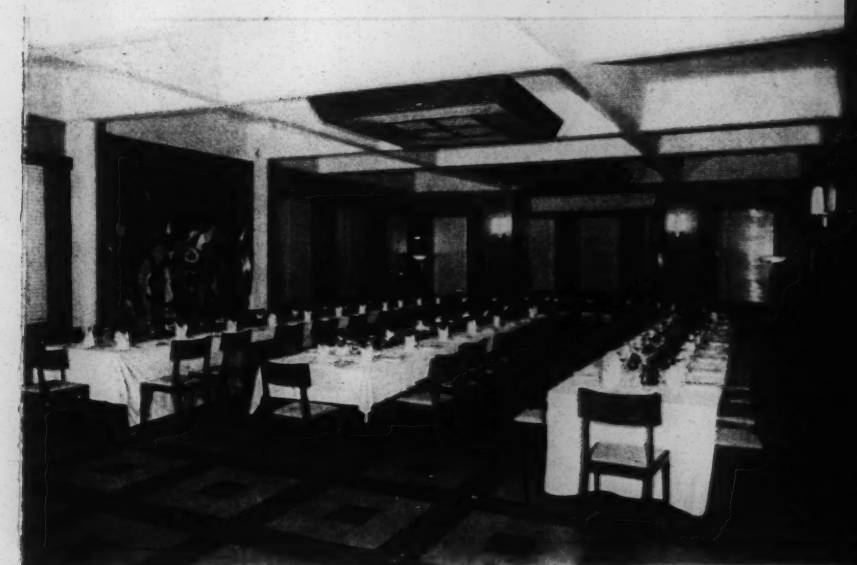
Hotel Choucoune and swimming pool



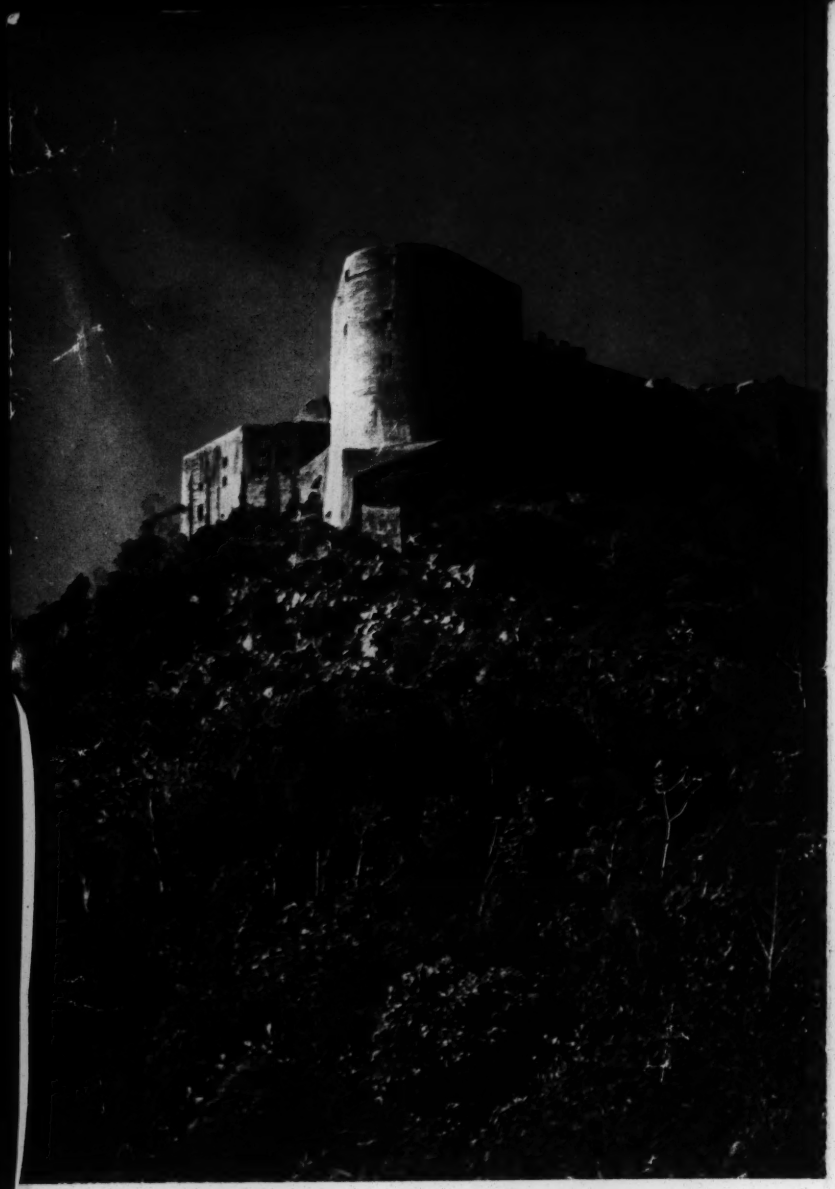
Cocktails for two

In this cool altitude of 1200 feet
the world's most discriminating gourmets acclaim
our chef's masterpieces

Outer stairway



Banquet room is fully equipped to cater to large and small parties. Ideally suited for conventions



MONT-JOLI *Hotel*

From your window and from the terrace you can see the Citadelle considered as the eighth wonder of the world, and Cap-Haitien's beautiful harbour.

Y. BUSSENIUS — owner
CAP-HAITIEN — HAITI W. I. — Tel. 345
Cable-address : WYBUS

HELD S.A. LAUSANNE (Switzerland)

MONT-JOLI *Hotel*

Cap Haitien

HAITI

W. I.

When in Cap-Haitien on route to King CHRISTOPHE'S CITADELLE, add to you pleasure by stopping at gracious MONT-JOLI where you will find the charm and comfort of home.

Here you will have the finest French, American and Creole cuisine. MONT-JOLI is noted for its excellent service and friendly atmosphere.

To appreciate Haitian history you must visit Cap-Haitien.

MONT-JOLI will show you the ruins of the palace of Pauline Bonaparte-Leclerc, sister of Napoleon ; the ruins of the Palace of Sans-Souci, siege of Christophe's Government, and also the King Christophe's Citadelle Laferriere.

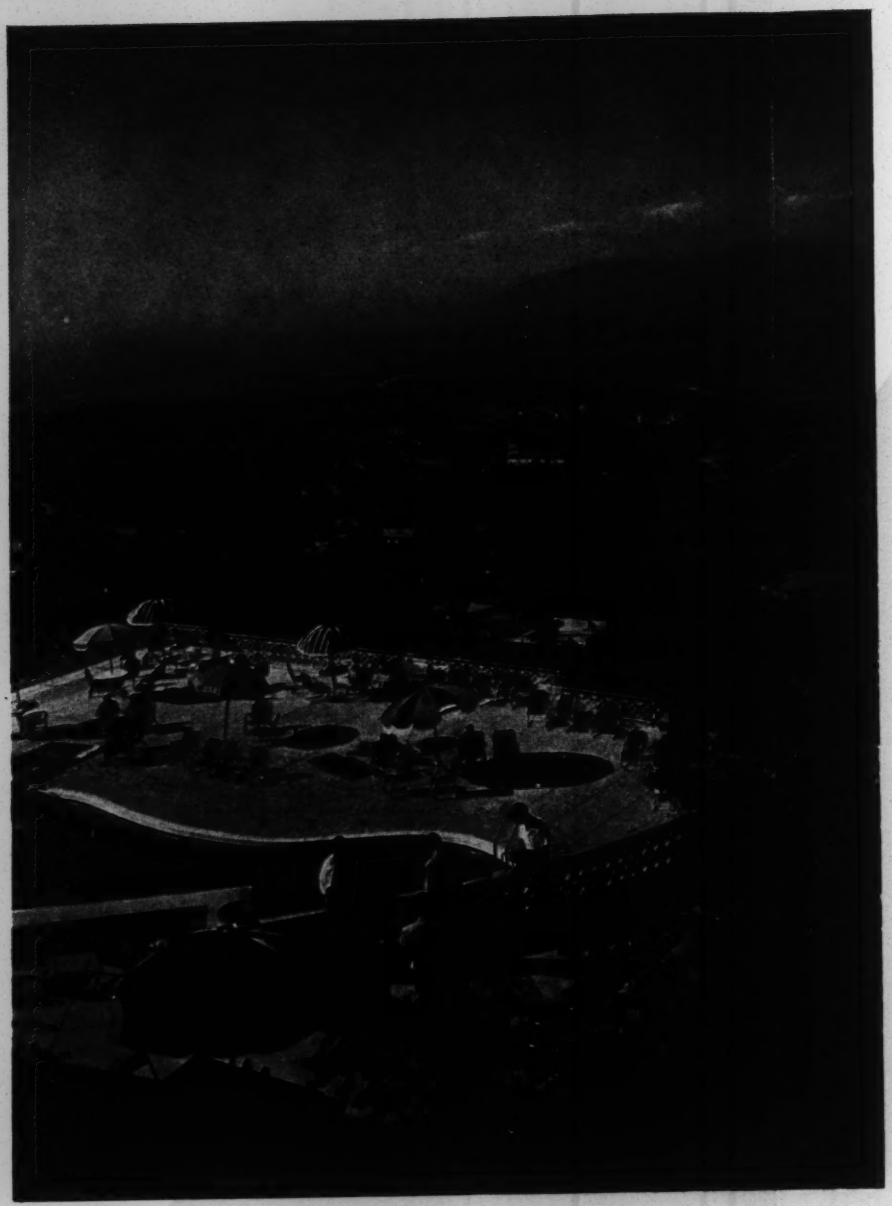
A day or two is not enough. Enjoy and unhurried stay in the colonial capital of the treasure of the French Empire.

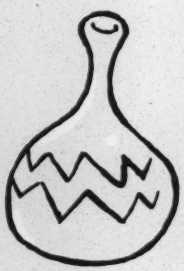
Explore the narrow streets ; photograph the balconied, tiled roofed houses ; enjoy the entrancing beauty of a tropical water-front and the vista of many mountains.

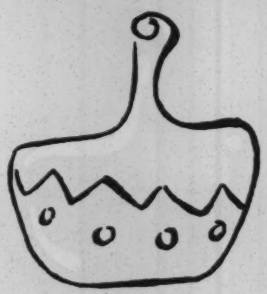
MONT-JOLI will drive you to a good beach and safe ocean bathing ; permanent arrangement is made for horseback riding speed boats spearfishing and water skying in a excellent harbour.

Come to MONT-JOLI for hospitality courtesy, comfort and sound entertainment.

A SUMMER AND WINTER RESORT







For Reservations consult :

GENERAL INFORMATION

TRANSPORTATION. — Haiti can be reached by the Pan American Airways, K. L. M., Resort Airlines, Delta C. & S. and by steamers : Panama Line from New-York. Alcoa S. S. from New Orleans.

RATES. — Ask your Agent for Rates.

SIGHTSEEING. — Sightseeing tours of Haiti may be arranged through any of the following local tourist agencies: Southerland Tours, Agence Citadelle, Haytian Tourist Bureau, Heraux Travel Service, Haytian Travel Service, Magic Island Tours. There are delightful drives around the capital; a visit to Kenscoff and Le Refuge— 5,500 feet high; and a trip to the *Citadelle* the monstrous fortress built by King Cristophe perched on the summit of a 3000 foot cliff is a definite MUST, one of the « Wonders » of the Americas ! a tour of Port au Prince with its tumble-down section and smart modern homes, native markets, curio shops, folklore dancing and Voodoo ceremonies; and a visit to the Art Center with its exhibitions of paintings and sculptures by Haytian artists whose amazing work has recently startled the world of art, the finest examples of which can be seen in the Episcopal Cathedral. Cabin Cruisers are available to those who would like to go fishing and more particulary visit the great coral reefs where William Beebe found the material for his first book on undersea life.

RESERVATIONS. IMPORTANT.

Ibo Lélé boasts of only 40 rooms. It is filled to capacity in December, January, February, March, April, July and August. Make your reservations well in advance if you desire accomodations during those months. A one day minimum deposit is obligatory.

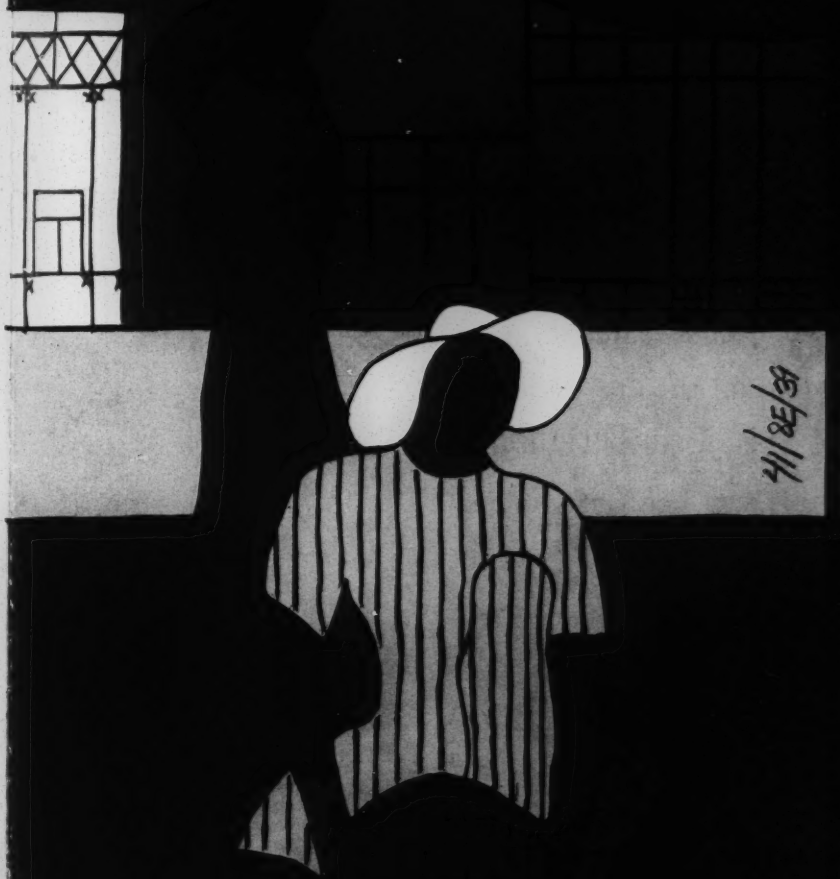
OCEAN TRAVEL BUREAU INC.
71 WEST 23rd STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

HELD S. A. LAUSANNE (Switzerland)

HAITI

HOTEL IBO LÉLÉ

PETION VILLE



A SUMMER and WINTER RESORT

André Roosevelt, Manager

Haiti, mystic and beautiful, is one of the few islands of the Caribbean which has kept its local color unspoiled by modern civilization and is definitely *different*. Haiti is a lovely mountainous land, some of its ranges rising 8,000 feet above the ever sunny seas. The Haitians are a courteous, soft spoken and hospitable people. The entire atmosphere of the country is suffused with an air of leisure and pleasant living. At Petion Ville the climate is perfect — pleasant sunny days and cool comfortable nights, all year long.

Hotel IBO LÉ

To Haiti's idyllic setting was added the Hotel Ib
February, 1950. Ibo Lélé is located at an altitude of
in Petion Ville, a suburb of Port au Prince, the capit
but only 20 minutes from the airport and the city. Thi
provides every comfort for the tourist and is, in the
the many thousands who have been our Guests the
of their tour in the Caribbean in every respect, beau
outside rooms with terraces or balconies; private ba
and swimming pool overlooking the valley. From
bedrooms one can see the great plain du Cul de Sa
au Prince Bay, a hundred mile sweep. The cuisine at
a few Haitian specialties added. Ibo Lélé is an id
the temperature varies no more than 22 degrees th
February, 5 a. m., 65° F.; Maximum: August, noon,

LÉLÉ

lotel Ibo Lélé in
tude of 1575 feet,
e capital of Haiti,
ty. This fine hotel
in the opinion of
sts the *High Spot*
t, beauty, comfort and general friendliness... All are
vate baths with hot and cold water; dining room, bar
From the extensive terrace as well as from several
de Sac, the mountains and the azure waters of Port
isine at Ibo Lélé is both French and American, with
an ideal summer as well as winter resort because
rees throughout the year. Minimum ever registered:
noon, 87° F.

41/8-1/38

El Rancho

NEWEST AND FINEST IN

PORT-au-PRINCE HAITI

American Plan

High on the cool mountainside, overlooking Port-au-Prince and the broad valley with the Blue Mountains beyond, nestles El Rancho Hotel, a complete holiday haven of incomparable luxury. Settled in one of our beautifully new and modern guest units, you will want to live close by our pool and outdoor *salle à manger* for a few days . . . then an excursion to the Citadelle, the Coral Reef, a mountain village. It's a holiday you'll treasure forever.

Only 15 minutes from airport.

Write for rates and availabilities.

PORT-au-PRINCE, HAITI

El Rancho HOTEL

Albert Silvera, Owner-Manager

Accommodations for 60 guests in the hotel and its cottages and guest units.
Features include:

Swimming Pool—Cocktail Lounge and Terrace—
Bar—French American Cuisine and Creole
Specialties—Music and Dancing.

Social Director in attendance.

1953 AMERICAN PLAN 1954

TARIFFS PER DAY

WINTER—DEC. 1, 1953 TO APRIL 30, 1954

	TUB AND SHOWER
TWIN BED ROOM, private bath	$40 and $50
SINGLE ROOM, private bath	25 and 30
SUITE for two persons	60
Extra person in room or suite	15

No children under 10 during winter season

SUMMER—MAY 1, 1954 TO NOV. 30, 1954

	A FEW ROOMS AT	DELUXE
TWIN BED ROOM, private bath	$20 and $25	$30 and $36
SINGLE ROOM, private bath	12 and 15	18 and 24
SUITE for two persons		50
Extra person in room or suite		12

Suites include bedroom, living room, dressing room and bath.
Many rooms have private balcony.

Reservations should be confirmed in advance and covered by deposit.
Cable Address: Elrancho Portauprince

FOR RESERVATIONS AND INFORMATION:

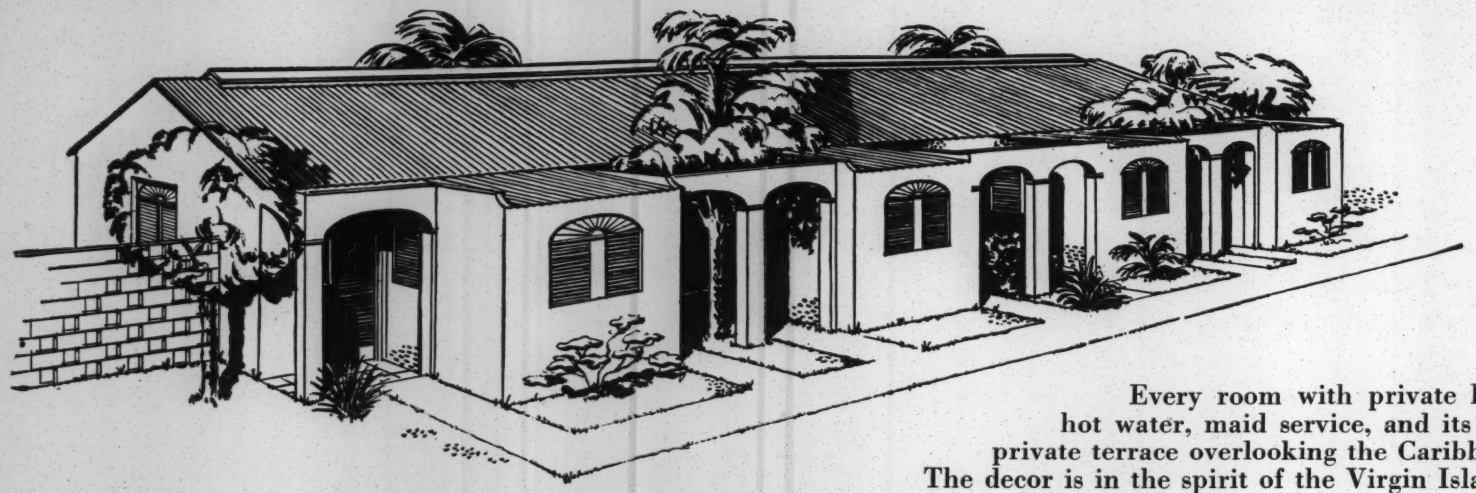
Representatives for U. S. A. and Canada
ATLANTIC INTERNATIONAL HOTEL SERVICE
Henry Utell, Managing Director

Executive Office:
Essex House
NEW YORK 19
Telephone: CIrcle 5-6727
Teletype: NY 1-3076

Midwest Office:
55 East Washington St.
CHICAGO 2
Telephone: Central 6-6846
Teletype: CG-1513

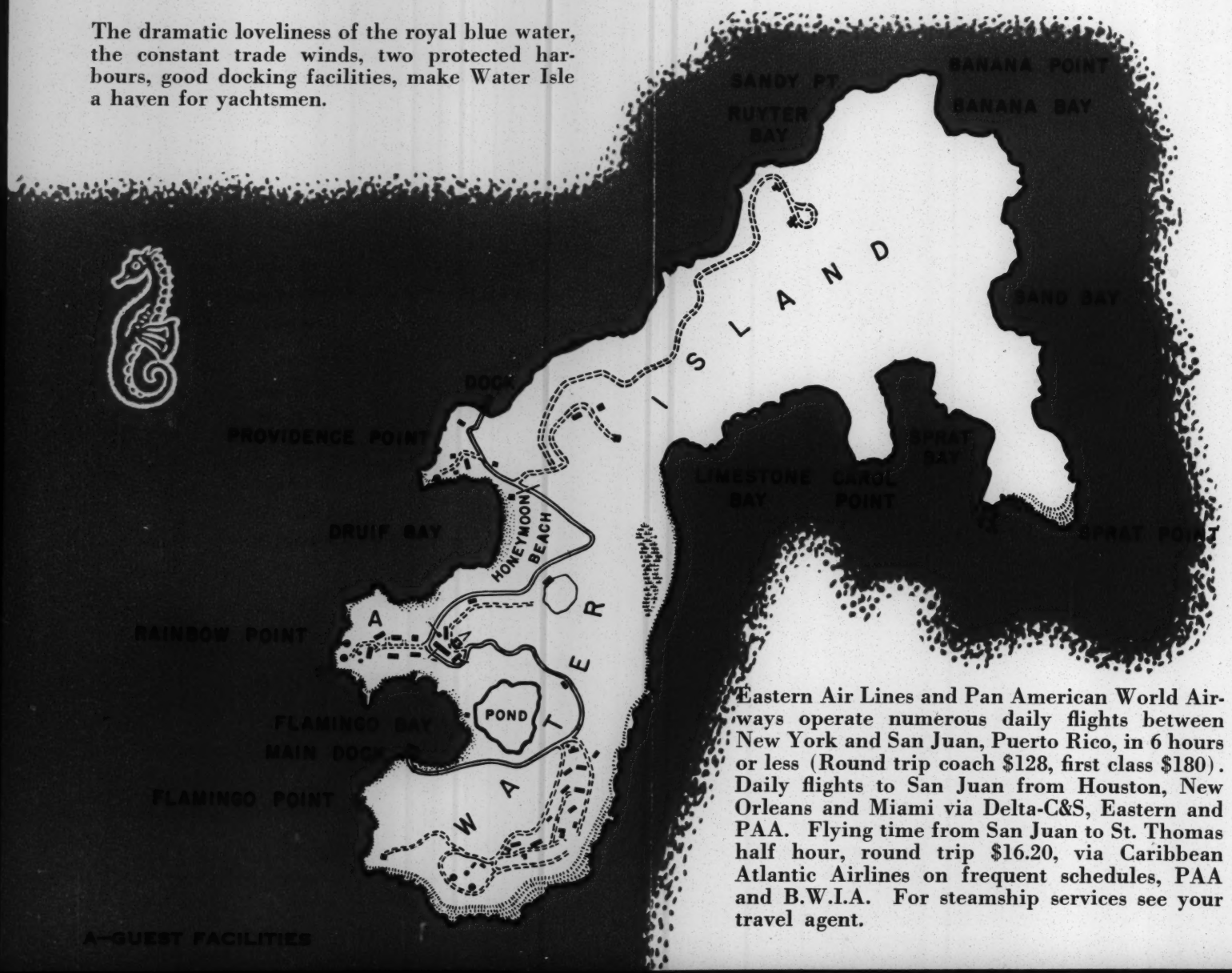
Southern Office:
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
MIAMI 32
Telephone: 3-5069

LITHO IN U. S. A.



Every room with private bath, hot water, maid service, and its own private terrace overlooking the Caribbean. The decor is in the spirit of the Virgin Islands.

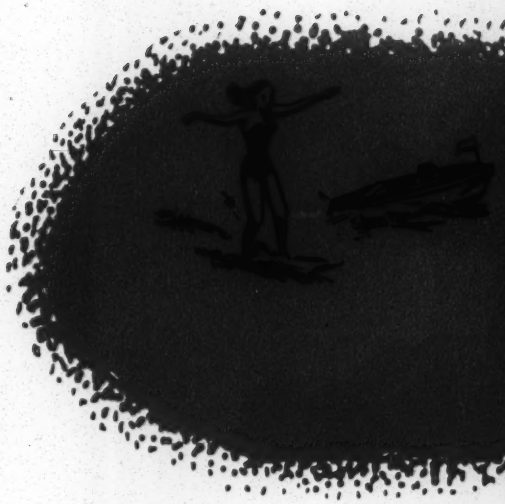
The dramatic loveliness of the royal blue water, the constant trade winds, two protected harbours, good docking facilities, make Water Isle a haven for yachtsmen.



Eastern Air Lines and Pan American World Airways operate numerous daily flights between New York and San Juan, Puerto Rico, in 6 hours or less (Round trip coach $128, first class $180). Daily flights to San Juan from Houston, New Orleans and Miami via Delta-C&S, Eastern and PAA. Flying time from San Juan to St. Thomas half hour, round trip $16.20, via Caribbean Atlantic Airlines on frequent schedules, PAA and B.W.I.A. For steamship services see your travel agent.

At Water Isle you loaf and love it. 78° average temperature the year 'round. Sunshine during the day—the light of the Southern Cross and a canopy of stars at night.

At dinner, the men wear their most colorful shirts and the women glamorous cotton ensembles. In the evening, coats are expected in the dining and night spots of the town. Tropical clothes and merchandise from all over the world are available in the shops of charming St. Thomas, duty free.



Offices for U. S. A. and Canada:

ATLANTIC INTERNATIONAL
HOTEL SERVICE

Essex House
New York 19, N. Y.

55 East Washington St.
Chicago 2, Ill.

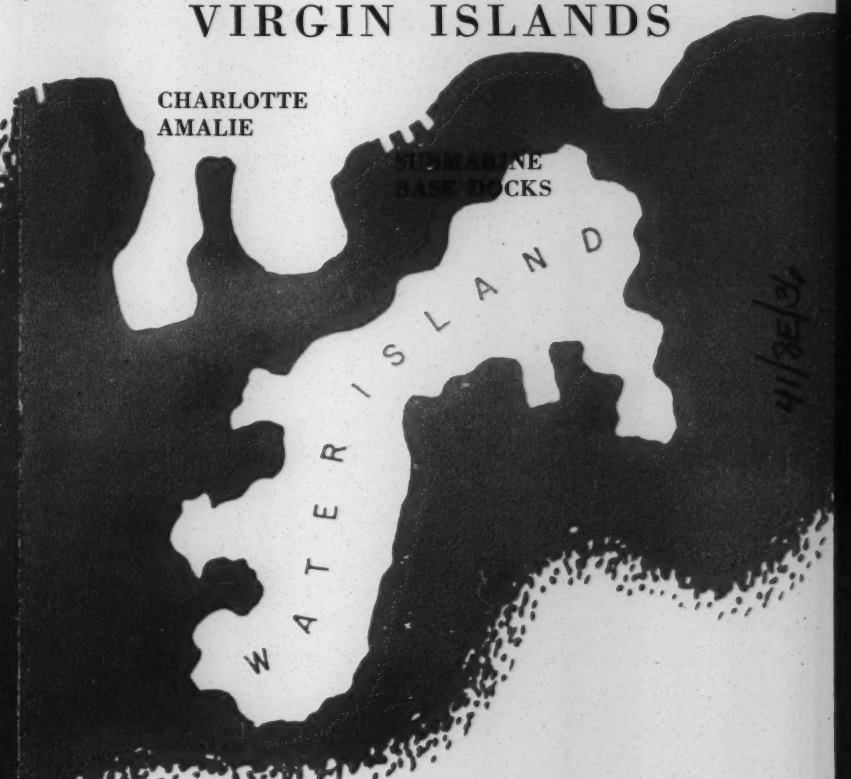
Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
Miami 32. Fla.

Water Isle

AND BEACH CLUB

ST. THOMAS HARBOUR

VIRGIN ISLANDS



AN INFORMAL COTTAGE TYPE RESORT

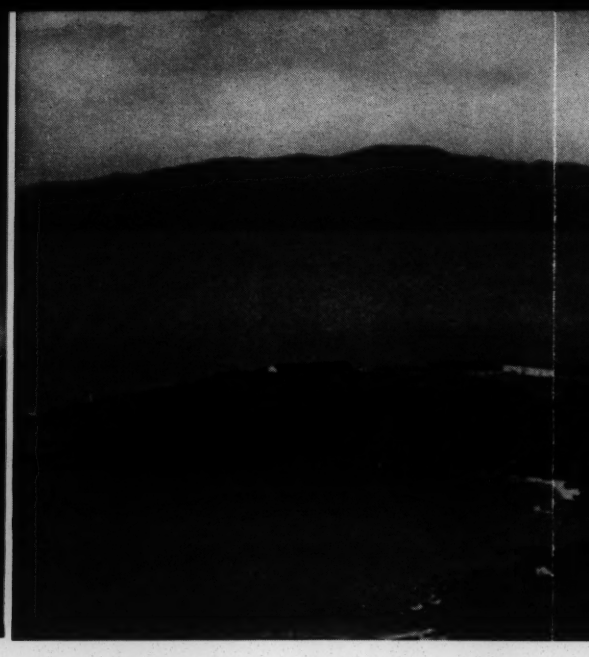
For reservations and additional information consult your travel agent:

or by *air mail* or cable to:

WATER ISLE AND BEACH CLUB
St. Thomas Harbour,
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, U.S.A.

Phone M20,
P. O. Box 570

Cable Address:
"Waterisle St. Thomas"

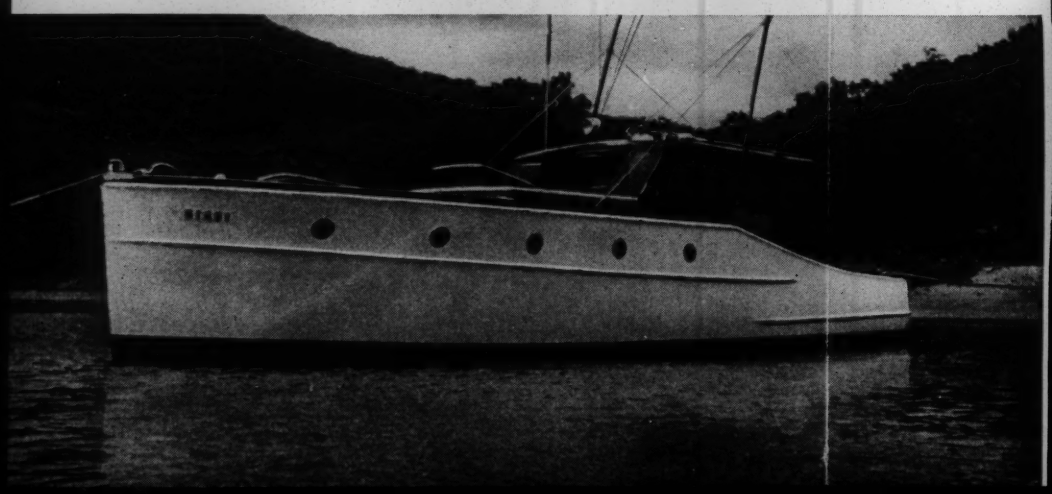


The "Club Building" contains the beautiful dining room, lounge, bar, and dining and dancing terraces. The finest liquor plus exotic local drinks are served in the Pirate Bar. You dance in the moonlight on Rainbow Terrace in view of the gleaming lights of Charlotte Amalie.

Water Isle awaits you! Two miles "away from it all". Yet cosmopolitan service direct to the United States is

Water Isle is a resort that is diffe congenial atmosphere—in a glamoro pleasures of outdoor living the year reasonable budget.

You enjoy the privacy of an entire island but are only 5 minutes by our own boat from St. Thomas. Frequent boat transportation free. Taxi fare from airport to Water Isle Dock or from our dock to center of town only 50¢ per person. When you arrive at St. Thomas airport ask for Water Isle representative or phone M20, so that our boat may meet you at our dock at the Sub Base.



vo miles of unspoiled tropic beauty, where you can relax
nopolitan St. Thomas is only a few minutes away. Telephone
States is available from Water Isle.

is different—an informal type of cottage hotel—with a
glamorous Caribbean setting. Here you can indulge in the
the year 'round, with all modern comforts and on a most

Fishing tackle, snorkels and masks, spear fishing equipment, aqua lung, small sailboats, dancing to Calypso or American Jazz, native entertainment provided without extra charge. Glass bottom boat, charter deep sea fishing, water skiing, trap shooting, large sailboats available by arrangement, also golf and tennis nearby. Be sure to bring a pair of sturdy sport shoes.

Honeymoon Beach, with its pure white sand and crystal clear water, in a calm protected bay, is a favorite spot for swimming. The water remains about 70° throughout the year — the ideal temperature.

LUNCHEON SERVED AT THE BEACH

Water Isle & Beach Club

1954-1955 Rates:
Dec. 1st. to Mar. 31st.

$16 to $18 per person per day, including three meals, double occupancy.

Singles $20 to $24.

Deposit required with all reservations.

This card will entitle former guests, stockholders, or their friends to a 10% discount on bills for room and board for the months of December and January.

For reservations and information, write air mail or cable to:

WATER ISLE & BEACH CLUB
St. Thomas, Virgin Islands U. S. A.
Phone M20, P. O. Box 570.
Cable Address: "Waterisle St. Thomas"

411/8E/39

Ask Clemency

(Continued from Page 1)

lived to tell the story.

In the plea for clemency, Thurgood Marshall, Dir ctor- con- vit a cond e At- d to here- y he ead of

d trial n Feb- r. Mar- vit, the that if he, the mmend less se- nment."

counsel James Samuel Irvin's was also I in- er," Mr. old him is one defend man. I that he nto ac- public we had evealed a ty senti- ch would effect—at upon the

could not the wom- do it, Mr.

the State e that the until the jury," Mr. his signed ned Irvin did not

asked the rdons to tence to was will- to set- punish-

me the uld be er tak- this d not eath,"

t that muel omas, crime third enlee, e im-

which rible found life epar- rkins

dance equal- ition- pun- ndant found rime,"

day e 3)

all. We sible ef- rage all omen in to adver- ers.

Keep African Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

country has a greater future than almost any young country in the world." The vice-president of the largest U. S. railway equipment manufacturer said South Africa had unlimited potentiality for development:

"I can see it going ahead with great speed for it is so rich in so many kinds of raw materials. The South Africans are a great people."

Visions of Freedom

The result of exploitation of Africa in the first half of the 20th century was revolt in the second half, from Tunis to the Cape of Good Hope. There has been demand for independence in Egypt and for autonomy in the Sudan; bloody rebellion goes on in Kenya; unrest and threats exist in Uganda; Ethiopia has regained independence and recovery of her sea coast; West Africa revolted in 1948 and today approaches dominion status in the British Empire for as many blacks in the Gold Coast and Nigeria as there are whites in England. Both France and Portugal are slowly admitting a black intelligentsia to full civil rights, while even the Belgian Congo which restrained Negro education will open a Negro university.

But in the Union of South Africa a white nation has determined on race subordination as a policy, and 2,600,000 whites are attempting to rule and exploit 10,000,000 blacks and colored. The Rhodesias are attempting to follow this policy in part. The looming struggle is of vast portent.

The Untold Story

Meantime this current story gets small space in the Afro-American press with its 150 weekly newspapers circulating among two million readers. Four of the leading papers have from 100,000 to 300,000 readers each and are in the realm of big business, subject to the control of finance capital in advertising, allotment of newsprint and political influence. Political party funds are often available to swell income during elections, and their main support comes from readers who must not offend the Department of Justice and the FBI or they will lose their jobs. Meantime since the Second World War, 15 million American Negroes have sent less than $10,000 to help the struggles of 200,000,000 Africans.

On the other hand the Negro press discusses race relations in the U. S., news of the Negro group and personal items. Its chief demand for 150 years has been political, civil and social equality with white Americans.

The Bribe

Here they are advancing rapidly, and today it is clear that they have a chance to trade wide breaks in the American color line for acquiescence in American and West European control of the world's colored peoples. This is shown by the pressure on them to keep silent on Africa and Asia and on white working-class movements, and in return to accept more power to vote; abolition of separation in education; dropping of "jim-crow" units in our military forces and gradu-

L. Wilson

Continued from Page 1)

for example, agree to a cease fire regarding Formosa, public sentiment in this country might 'become more receptive to recognition."

Wilson regretted that Re China had turned down the U. invitation to discuss a cease agreement towards Formos would have been an indic of China's willingness operate with the U. N. added that he felt it wa best wishes to try and a wedge between Red C Russia.

Mr. Sidney Rogers, the International R e Club, introduced Dr. a vote of thanks wa Mr. Richard Garr, t of Excelsior High

ATTENTION LADIES
We have good jobs. Part or full time Day workers. For further information call the Ladies' Employment Aid Assoc. Agcy., 3226 So. Central Ave.
AD. 1-3244 or AD. 2-8505

RUG CLEANING
Fringing — Serging
Binding — Repairing
GOLDEN STATE
RUG CLEANERS
1667 E. 32nd St.

AD. 4-6861; De
SOUTH
&
Sa
Electrical
Service,
Access

T-
IN YOUR HO
No Cash
Call
THRI
AD. 2-
REPAIR SERV

TV-RA
SERV
HOME
CALLS.....
All Work G
Call LO
or LO.

FOR REN
Furnished Du
Call AD. 4-

INSURA
Fire — General —
National automobile
Frank T. Wi
1515 Ma
RI. 7-83

STOVES RE
All M
STOVES
REL
STOV
246 E. Flo

LEWIS—LLO
UPRIGHT
H
FRE
1117

LOOK! LOOK! LOOK!

0 0 9 7 3
1955 MISC

June 4, 1956

Robert Abrams,
3122 15th Street, N. E.
Washington 17, D. C.

42-2A-48

Dear Mr. Abrams:

Thank you for your kind words of April 10.

I am usually in my office weekday afternoons and if you are coming to New York telephone me at Murray Hill 3-3855.

I will try to make an appointment.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/el

W. E. B. Du BOIS